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TASS INTERVIEWS UN REPRESENTATIVES ON 26TH CONGRESS

PLO's At-Tarazi

LD030818 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 3 March, TASS--The speech which was delivered by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in which the Soviet Union's foreign-policy course is defined is an important political document of our times which reaffirms your country's firm adherence to the cause of peace and social progress, Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at the United Nations, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. It is significant, he went on to say, that much attention in it is being devoted to the problem of an all-embracing and just Middle East settlement. The necessity of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the establishment of a state of their own, is emphasized again.

While the United States chose the slippery way of separate Camp David agreements with a view to splitting the Arab world and aggravating the already tense situation in the region, the Soviet Union sincerely strives for achieving peace in the Middle East, the PLO representative emphasized. We consider the USSR's constructive stand as a good basis for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, and the elimination of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression, Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi said in conclusion.

Bulgaria's Tsvetkov

LD040922 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 4 Mar, TASS--The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU are aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and taking practical steps to curb the arms race at an extremely dangerous moment when qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction are being developed, Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's permanent representative at the United Nations, said in a TASS interview. These initiatives, he said, are permeated with concern for the future of mankind, for preserving and strengthening world peace.

Especially important, Boris Tsvetkov said, is the proposal for calling a special meeting of the Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of the council member-states in order to find keys to improving the international situation and preventing war. This would fully agree with the main aim of the United Nations, one recorded in its charter--to maintain international peace and security.

Also very important, especially for such states as socialist Bulgaria, are the proposals oriented to Europe, so to speak. As is known, the greatest concentrations of troops and arms are now to be found in Europe. The very fact of this unprecedented concentration of military might harbours the danger of an armed conflict which, because of confrontation between the two opposing military and political groupings, would lead up to a world nuclear catastrophe. Therefore implementation of Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for imposing a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles of NATO countries and the USSR, including U.S. forward-based nuclear means in this region, would have favourable consequences of global character, Boris Tsvetkov said in conclusion.

AIMS OF HAIG'S SCHEDULED MIDDLE EAST TOUR VIEWED

LD041100 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Mar, TASS--The U.S. State Department has announced that from April 3 to 8 U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will pay official visits to a number of Middle East countries. During his first foreign tour as secretary of state, A. Haig will visit Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

In the opinion of observers Haig's tour is meant to reaffirm the U.S. policy of giving all-round military and economic support to the expansionist regime in Israel which Washington is clearly trying to turn into its outpost in this strategically important and oil-rich region.

Moreover, observers say, the secretary of state is to give much attention to the problem of "reanimating" the so-called "peace process" under the Camp David deal which was concluded with Israel by As-Sadat's regime behind the back of the Arab peoples and under the aegis of the USA. The time that has passed since the signature of these agreements has fully demonstrated the anti-Arab essence of the Camp David deal and its inability to ensure a really just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

On the whole Haig's visit will be one more indication of the fact that the United States and Israel, acting in a united front with As-Sadat's regime which has betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples, continues to place reliance on the aggravation of the Middle East situation.

PRAVDA REJECTS EL SALVADOR DOCUMENTS AS FORGERIES

LD031707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 12

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "Sixteen Pounds of Forgeries"]

[Text] For many days official Washington hinted very significantly that it had some impressive evidence of "communist interference" in El Salvador. Special note was taken of its weight: no less than a whole 16 pounds of documentary proof. "American officials took care to state exactly the weight of the corresponding documents and to emphasize their weightiness," the New York TIMES wrote. "They are fantastic documents," a CIA spokesman tried to arouse journalists' curiosity.

And then the State Department finally published declassified [razafishirovannyy] documentation in the form of a thick "white paper." The publication bore the high-sounding title "Communist Interference in El Salvador: Documents Demonstrating Communist Support for Salvadoran Rebels." At the same time the State Department disseminated a "special report" bragging about the "irrefutability" of evidence secured "on the basis (?) of documents and military hardware captured from partisans and corroborated by intelligence reports."

When journalists and experts opened the "white paper," they found conundrums and rebukes. For the most part they were photocopies of some handwritten pages from notebooks. The almost illegible notes frequently had neither a beginning nor an end. Who wote them? No one knows. To whom? It is not clear. About what? Here it is necessary to have a rich imagination. Truly "fantastic documents."

The almost unintelligible conundrums are written in Spanish. They are accompanied by a free translation into English. The editors constantly, boldly translated to the limits of translation and give free rein to unbridled imagination. The photocopy of one paper or another, they maintain, confirms "secret military support" for Salvadoran partisans on the part of Cuba, the USSR and other socialist countries. But in point of fact the papers confirm nothing.

On the other hand, the mark of the U.S. espionage department is clearly visible. It has repeatedly served up "documentary" forgeries to the public. This time, too, we have an inferior compilation of anticommunist concoctions and fabrications. And this is called a "white paper"? It is a dirty paper crammed with absurd slander.

Serious Washington observers immediately cast doubt on the authenticity of such "documentation." Correspondents bluntly told White House Press Secretary J. Brady that they saw in it no evidence of foreign military interference in El Salvador. "Are the interests of U.S. national security under threat in El Salvador?" reporters asked. "Under indirect threat," Brady growled uncertainly. And under pressure of reporters' questions J. Bushnell, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was forced to admit that the United States has no direct evidence of deliveries of Soviet weapons to Salvadoran rebels. Incidentally, the foreign policy department's report points out that the junta was able to display as "trophies" only weapons of Western manufacture.

Meanwhile, not indirect but direct U.S. military interference is being intensified in the small Central American republic. This is evidenced every day by statements of Washington figures themselves and U.S. press reports. Attempts are being made to cover up aggressive actions against the freedom-loving people of El Salvador with 16 pounds of forgeries. A vain undertaking.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HIJACKING OF PAKISTANI PLANE

Report on Demands

LD031356 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 3 March, TASS--It has been announced here that unidentified persons who seized the Boeing-720 plane of the Pakistani Airlines are followers of the Pakistani People's Party. According to the Pakistani news agency PPI, they demand the release of political prisoners and students arrested during the student unrest in Karachi.

Release of 27 Passengers

LD041000 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 4 Mar, TASS--Nineteen women, seven children and one man, passengers of the Pakistani plane Boeing-720 which was seized by unidentified persons and is now at the Kabul International Airport, were released this morning.

In a talk with local and foreign journalists the released passengers expressed gratitude to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for assistance in obtaining their release and for help given by them in supplying the plane passengers with food-stuffs and medicines. They said that the plane still has on board over a hundred people.

REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-AFGHAN TREATY

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

LD031713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and our own account we extend to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government and the fraternal Afghan people sincere and cordial congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship signed on 28 February 1921.

The 1921 treaty, which was elaborated with the direct participation of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--the founder of the world's first socialist state--laid a firm and unshakable foundation for friendly relations between the Soviet and Afghan people and has been an important element in the all-round development of good-neighborly relations, which since the achievement of the April revolution in Afghanistan have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation. The aims and principles of the 1921 friendship treaty were organically developed in the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation signed between our countries on 5 December 1978, which was a concrete embodiment under present-day conditions of Leninist principles in the development and strengthening of Soviet-Afghan relations.

The Soviet Union resolutely sides with the Afghan people in their struggle against the aggressive and subversive actions of the enemies of the revolution and reaction, against external interference in the DRA's internal affairs and for a political settlement. We express firm confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will continue to unswervingly expand and strengthen for the good of the people of both countries and for the good of strengthening world peace.

During the work of the 26th CPSU Congress we wish the PDPA, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, the fraternal Afghan people and you personally happiness and prosperity and further successes in defending the April revolution's gains, maintaining the county's security and building a new life.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Karmal Jubilee Meeting Speech

LD031731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 7

[TASS report: "Devoted to Anniversary"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Soviet public devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty was held in Moscow on 27 February. The speakers emphasized that this date has coincided with a historic event in the life of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind--the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR, they said, comes out resolutely on the side of the Afghan people.

The meeting was addressed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA. He emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress, which was delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, also had some words to say about Afghanistan. They confirmed with new force the firmness of Soviet-Afghan friendship.

IZVESTIYA Report Cited

LD211848 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS--The newspaper IZVESTIYA published an article by its Kabul correspondent to mark the anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty signed on February 28 sixty years ago, speaking about the republic's present-day life and Soviet-Afghan relations.

"Now that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is confidently building a new life, Soviet-Afghan relations have gained new contents." The article highlights Soviet assistance to the friendly Afghan people.

"The training of national personnel for the friendly country is a major aspect of Soviet-Afghan cooperation," it says. "Our country has always considered it its duty to assist primarily in the establishment and consolidation of the Afghan national economy and has sought to help it solve not only economic but also social tasks such as the setting up of key enterprises in the state sector, ensurance of employment and settlement of the housing and food problems."

"Soviet-Afghan economic and technological cooperation agreements provide for Soviet assistance in building 135 projects. More than half of them are already running at full capacity."

Speaking about anti-Afghan intrigues, the correspondent says that many Afghans angrily denounce the criminal actions of hired terrorists on Afghan soil. "In the country's border provinces several terrorist groups of mercenaries have been crushed and their leaders arrested. The local press gives a full list of their names, in which the long titles testify to the "noble" background of these people, termed Afghan guerrillas by the Western press. The former khans and their offspring have become a blind but horrifying weapon in the hands of imperialist and Chinese special services and have degenerated into ardent henchmen of their foreign patrons. The former aristocrats, feudals and richlings have their special scores to settle with the people's power in Afghanistan, which deprived them of their class privileges and well-being built on people's misfortune and poverty and on striking social and economic backwardness. Their absurd ideas about a return to the past fit well in the international reactionary strategy to make Afghanistan a convenient springboard for far-reaching military intrigues, directed against the Soviet Union in the first place."

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ITALY SCORED FOR 'INTERFERENCE'

LD040004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] A report from Rome speaks of the forthcoming departure from Italy of U.S. Ambassador Gardner in connection with the completion of his mission. Eduard Kovalev, international affairs journalist notes:

This American diplomat has learned for himself a bad reputation through his repeated attempts to interfere in Italy's internal affairs. Gardner is assessing his own activity most ostentatiously. In his view current Italian-U.S. relations are in a considerably healthier state than prior to his arrival in Rome. Let the bombastic assertions of the trans-Atlantic diplomat about his own persona remain on his conscience. Let us assess certain facts in the field of American-Italian relations. They testify to the fact that in fulfilling the directives of Washington Gardner was trying skillfully to push Italy's foreign policy toward following the lead of the United States.

Thus the trans-Atlantic ambassador in Rome was doing his utmost to increase American political control over Italy's domestic affairs and that country's foreign policy. Following the instructions of the U.S. State Department, Gardner openly supported all the political forces in Italy which occupy a pro-American and pro-NATO stance. Italian politicans close to the U.S. ambassador did a great deal in that direction during his 5-year stay in Rome. The recent visits by the Italian politicians and statesmen to America have also demonstrated that despite their statements in favor of detente and an East-West dialogue they are ready to yield to pressure on the part of the U.S. military-industrial complex with the aim of involving the world in the new round of the arms race. Washington is devoting considerable space in these calculations to the realization of its intentions to deploy in Italy new American medium-range missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies.

Therefore Italy's democratic public justly perceives in the overall activity of American Ambassador Gardner and in the latest visits by Italian politicians to the United States a grave cause for anxiety. The unreserved alignment with the bellicose course of the Pentagon strategists, the rejection of the policy of peace and good neighborliness could inflict damage on the successfully developing relations between Italy and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th congress noted certain progress in Soviet-Italian relations and pointed to the useful political contacts, mutually advantageous economic cooperation, and the developing mutual familiarization with the wealth of culture of the peoples of both countries.

Undoubtedly, it would be in the interests of not only the Italian and Soviet people but also in the interests of the peoples of the entire world for Italy not be subjugated to a foreign pressure but on the contrary to develop freely and harmoniously its relations with all the countries of the world irrespective of their belonging to one or another social system.

RADIO CENTER BOMBING AROUSES SYMPATHY IN FRG

LD032031 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy writes:

The FRG newspapers have been dotted on these days with the names of the CIA's radio sabotage centers "Free Europe" and "Liberty", which have entrenched themselves in Munich. The cause of the heightened interest presently shown in "Free Europe" by the Western mass media, has been the powerful bomb explosion, which destroyed a part of its building.

Reports describe in detail the damage caused, and conjectures are made about who had planted the bomb. The bourgeois propaganda is trying to present the radio saboteurs as some "great martyrs", to stimulate sympathy with them and thus covertly increase the prestige of this cold-war relic, which is engaged in unbridled instigatory propaganda against the European socialist countries. Quite a lot of statements have been made here in connection with the activity of this CIA's subversive center, whose very existence runs counter to the standards of international law, and does not tally with any of the post-war accords in Europe, including the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

The question was also raised of how to combine the activity of the U.S. radio station, which broadcasts programmes from the FRG's territory beamed to the third countries, with the sovereignty of the West German state, as the latter has no opportunity to control "Free Europe", and the subversive center is financed from the state budget of the USA.

The political trend of the programmes of Free Europe and Liberty is decided by the CIA, which supplies the formers' carefully selected staff members with slanderous "reports" and "information". The West German authorities only prolong every year the licences of the two radio stations for broadcasting. It was way back in 1970 that Willy Brandt, who was then FRG chancellor, declared: "It is absurd that 25 years after the end of the Second World War, foreign transmitters broadcast propaganda from the FRG's territory beamed to third countries." What sort of propaganda it is, was quite clearly stated by the newspaper DIE WELT: Free Europe and Liberty use in their activity methods of psychological warfare. The trade union newspaper DIE FEDER openly writes that Free Europe and Liberty are under the CIA's most powerful influence. In this connection one cannot help asking the question: How can all this tally with the FRG's sovereignty?

And yet the West German authorities invariably agree with the activity of Free Europe and Liberty , which as the newspaper SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG said, "have for more than three decades now been under fire of criticism and protests." And all of a sudden the radio saboteurs had a "piece of good luck": The bomb explosion has attracted to them the attention of reactionary propaganda, which has been a great service to it. As the saboteurs "have suffered damage" and they shall be pitied....

Right after the explosion in Munich, a statement was made by Herbert Hupka, as leader of West German revanchists; he saw in it an attempt to "destroy the voice of freedom" and, predictibly, laid the blame for the explosion at the door of "leftists". The ill-famed anti-Sovieteer G. Loewenthal, commentator of the second channel of the West German ZDR television, has gone so far as to say that this had all been done by "Eastern agents."

These absurd accusations cannot, of course, mislead the FRG's democratic public. There are too many incomprehensible things about the bomb explosion. WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, for example is expressing perplexity why the explosion was made in such a way that it by no means prevented Free Europe from carrying on its instigatory broadcasts. "The bomb had been planted in such a way that the stream of filthy slanders did not stop for a single minute," the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT pointed out. "In all of this action one can clearly feel the familiar style of CIA's experts. This, apparently, renders futile all search for the culprits of the incident.... Bavarian farmers have an old and time-tested method, when things are going bad, they set on fire their own hayloft to get insurance money," the newspaper goes on to write. Who knows, maybe the radio saboteurs of Free Europe decided to use the experience of Bavarian peasants and ensure additional political and financial capital from the overseas?

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER, GENERALS DIE IN CRASH

LD032050 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar, TASS--According to reports published here, Minister of Defence and War Production of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ahmad Badawi and 10 generals died in an air crash yesterday. Amid the generals were commander of the Western Military District Major-General Ali Fa'iq Sabbur, Chief of Staff of the district Major-General Salah Qasim, and others.

In the reports it is noted that Ahmad Badawi was on an inspection tour of military units of the Western District. The helicopter, with the minister and the accompanying officers aboard on taking off from a run-way in the Siwa Oasis, near the Libyan frontier, lost control, when hit by a sudden strong storm, dashed against a lighting tower, and plummeted to earth. On touching the earth, the helicopter exploded.

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEECH ON LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY NOTED

LD032032 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Mar, TASS--The Libyan people marked the 4th anniversary of proclamation of the state of Jamahiriyah. Festive manifestations and meetings were held in towns and settlements of the country.

Speaking at a mass meeting in Sabhah, leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized the determination of the Libyan leadership to follow the lines of socio-economic transformations and building in the country a new society free from exploitation and injustice. Touching upon international issues, Al-Qadhdhafi strongly criticized the policy of American and French colonialism and imperialism in Africa, and their desire to use African countries as raw appendages and to preserve their sway in the continent.

He denounced the campaign, that has been unleashed in the West, against Libya in connection with the events in Chad, Libya, said Al-Qadhdhafi, advocates freedom and independence of the African Continent. Proceeding from these principles, Libya rendered the necessary military assistance to Chad at the request of its legitimate government and on the basis of the joint treaty.

Libyan troops in Chad do not threaten the interests of security of neighbouring African states, and are on a temporary basis there.

The Libyan leader turned down the fabrications, being spread by Western propaganda, on an imaginary "Soviet threat". Neither the Soviet Union, nor other our friends, Al-Qadhdhafi said, have any relation to the Chad events. The Soviet Union is a friend of Arab peoples and holds a consistent stand of support for their just struggle. As to the United States, he said, it is an enemy of Libya and the Arab nation. The U.S. comes out against progressive Arab states and national liberation movements.

In conclusion, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has emphasized that Libya carries out the policy of positive neutrality and is against establishment of foreign military bases on its territory.

OFFICIALS ATTEND KUWAITI NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD021519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "On a Holiday"]

[Text] Adil Najm ad-Din al-Jarrah, Kuwaiti ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 25 February on the country's national day. The reception was attended by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, S.P. Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

ASSERTION OF SOVIET 'INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD DENIED

LD041016 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 4 Mar 81

["Refutation of Falsehood"--TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] Lately some Western agencies are busy spreading and harping on ill-intentioned reports to the effect that the USSR allegedly "interferes in the internal affairs" of Chad and even sent a group of its "military advisers' to that country. It was stated in Soviet competent circles in this connection that such assertions are an invention from beginning to end. There have not been and are no Soviet advisers in Chad.

REPORT OF TRADE TALKS WITH S. AFRICA CALLED FALSE

LD191138 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 19 Feb 81

["Exposure of Falsehood"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS--SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA describes as a falsehood the report by a certain F. Sudin in the French weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE on alleged talks in Switzerland between the USSR and the Republic of South Africa "on establishing bilateral trade contacts".

"It is known to the whole world", the newspaper writes, "that the Soviet Union firmly condemns the apartheid policy pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Our country does not support either diplomatic, or economic, or trade or any other contacts with the Pretoria regime".

"What for did one need to resort to such a lie? On the one hand, because of endeavours to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's principled stand and to sow the seeds of distrust among the peoples of Africa. Manifest are also attempts to push into the background the real danger--the developed capitalist states', and first of all the USA's, growing cooperation with the Republic of South Africa, particularly in the military field."

"The recent frustration of the work of the Geneva conference on Namibia through the fault of those powers is other evidence of the West's support for the South African racists' aggressive policy which is aimed at keeping the illegal occupation of Namibia."

Touching upon the assertions by the author of the falsehood in the JEUNE AFRIQUE as to existence of some "hidden trade which links a majority of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] with Pretoria", SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out that "throughout the OAU's activities the African countries have always taken decisions on economic sanctions against and boycott of the citadel of apartheid. The question of elimination of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa continues to be on the agenda of all the forums of this organization. The independent countries of Africa, particularly those who have taken the road of socialist orientation, render versatile support to the South African patriots who struggle against the racists. What kind of 'majority' does the author mean? May be the anti-people regime of Malawi, brided by the Pretoria authorities, Malawi, the only African country which has diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa?

"Those who are fond of such 'sensations' try in vain. Independent Africa with the support of all progressive forces and the countries of the socialist community is full of determination to eliminate racism in the continent".

WALTERS LATIN AMERICAN TOUR TERMED UNSUCCESSFUL

PY032006 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Valentin Mashkin commentary]

[Text] In today's commentary, I will briefly discuss the Latin American tour of Vernon Walters, a special envoy of the Washington administration.

The objective of Walters' trip is to obtain support for the U.S. interventionist policy in El Salvador by convincing Latin Americans that the USSR, Cuba, Nicaragua and some other Soviet friends are allegedly intervening in the Salvadoran domestic affairs.

Yet the Washington envoy did not succeed in any of the countries he visited last week--that is, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela.

There is a strange footnote in all this story: The very person who is claiming that socialist and progressive countries have been allegedly intervening in the Salvadoran political domestic affairs is a well-known specialist in intervening in other country's affairs.

Vernon Walters is a spy, a professional saboteur. He started out as a U.S. military intelligence agent. He participated in the following coups: in Iran, 1953; Argentina, 1955; and in Brazil, in 1964. He practically led the 1964 coup in Brazil, after which he was promoted to general.

In the 1970's, Walters was appointed deputy director of the CIA. He directed the operation which ousted President Salvador Allende in Chile and then he organized Pinochet's secret police. He also promoted activities of the terrorist organization Condor, which was created by the security services of Latin American dictatorships. Well, this is a portrait of the U.S. envoy.

SALVADORAN OPPOSITION LEADER READY FOR 'DIALOGUE'

LD012339 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador is ready for a dialogue to settle the problem of El Salvador politically. The chairman of the front, Guillermo Ungo, has said as much on Panama television. He said his organization would negotiate only if defense of the interests of the people was fully guaranteed. Mr Ungo is in Panama to take part in a Socialist International meeting that has before it the situation in El Salvador. The Salvador leader stressed that United States interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador is only aggravating the political crisis in the country.

ZAMYATIN ON NEED FOR SUMMIT, OTHER ISSUES

'Necessity' of Dialogue

LD031618 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 3 Mar 81

["At Press Centre of 26th CPSU Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar TASS--"The development of military technology, the development of the events and conflicts that are now taking place in the world do not leave us much time for pondering: Therefore, we are prepared to have a dialogue and are ready to act quickly as Leonid Brezhnev said in his report at the congress," Vadim Zagladin, the first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee said today when answering questions of newsmen in the press-centre of the congress.

"The main thing is to prevent the development of present conflicts into something that is such more serious," he stressed.

Head of the press-centre Leonid Zamyatin added: "We have made an official suggestion and we regard it as politically useful. The entire international situation is complicated. Its acuteness is so great that a dialogue is a necessity now."

"Not a single problem can be solved by stockpiling of force and intimidation. We are not going to intimidate the United States and we cannot be intimidated by the growth of military budgets, or by the emergence of new types of military technology."

"Whatever they say in the West, life itself forces us towards sitting down at the negotiating table to discuss these problems and solve them positively," Leonid Zamyatin said. "The head of our state advanced the proposal at the high forum and we expect that the United States will answer this proposal after studying it."

Concern Over El Salvador

LD031650 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1544 GMT 3 Mar 81

["At the 26th CPSU Congress Center"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Mar (TASS)--The final press conference which took place today was opened by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Leonid Zamyatin said that serious concern is aroused in the Soviet Union by what is now going on in El Salvador, and the fact that the United States is increasing its military help to the Salvadoran military-civilian junta. Many delegates to the congress voiced their concern, he noted. They condemned this policy. The fact that an increase in U.S. military intervention in El Salvador is now taking place is under examination by the Soviet Union.

Conference of Communists

LD032258 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] The last CPSU Congress press conference took place today and was opened by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. Leonid Zamyatin, cheif of the press center, answered journalists' questions. "One of the questions asked at the press conference dealt with an attitude of the Soviet Communist Party to a proposal to convene a new conference of communist parties.

"The reply was that the Soviet Union is in principle for such a conference provided the majority of the communist parties are for it. That conference would take up the cardinal issue--the struggle for peace and for thwarting the war danger."

ZAGLADIN ON COMPOSITION OF CPSU LEADING BODIES

LD031456 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 3 Mar 81

["At the Press Center of the 26th CPSU Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar TASS--Three hundred nineteen members have been elected to the CPSU Central Committee of the new composition--32 people more than at the 25th CPSU Congress. This was announced at a press conference today by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. One hundred fifty-one people have been elected candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, which is 12 people more than at the 25th CPSU Congress.

Seventy-five members have been elected to the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee--10 people fewer than in the previous composition of the commission. Thus, 545 people have been elected to the leading bodies of the CPSU--34 people more than in the previous composition of the leading bodies.

One hundred fifty-two people, or 28 percent of all members of the CPSU leading bodies have been elected for the first time.

Vadim Zagladin said that the results of the elections of the CPSU central bodies attest to the fact that the 26th Party congress has bee held in the spirit of complete unity; it showed that the party is closely rallied around the Central Committee and its Political Bureau, demonstrated complete unity of the party and the Soviet people. This is evidenced by the entire work of the congress, speeches by the delegates and a great number of letters and reports to the congress from working people. He pointed out that speeches made at meetings and rallies of workers held throughout the country during the congress' work also point to the unity of the party and the people.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT, OTHER ISSUES

LD032344 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 3 Mar 81

["Phone in" program with Vadim Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, on the line from Moscow; presented by Claude Guillaumin--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening, Mr Zagladin. First a word about this congress week: How would you define this 26th congress?

[Answer] Good evening. My definition of this congress, or rather a brief summary of this congress, can be contained in three points. The first point, briefly, it is a congress which adopted a new program of social and economic development in the USSR. There are changes; you said just now that there were no changes, but this is not quite true.

[Question] I said there were no changes in the governing bodies of the party, they are the same.

[Answer] Even in the governing bodies there is more than the Politburo and the Secretariat; there is the Central Committee. Within the Central Committee 28 percent are new members. There are also new things in the economic and social program, which means that changes which have taken place in the country and in the international sphere are being taken into account, as are the present demands of Soviet people. Thus there is more stress on the current needs of the Soviet people.

We have adopted a new peace program for the eighties. You have just mentioned this program, this program is fairly wide, it contains eight essential points and other proposals as well. The overall sense is dialogue. You are right, it is dialogue--dialogue with the United States, dialogue with all other countries, and Mr Brezhnev said that concerning the danger of war, the danger for humanity, there is this danger, but it does not come from the Soviet Union or Soviet people. It comes from the danger of the arms race, and we are ready to conduct the struggle against this danger, against this arms race, together with the United States, with all the European countries, with all countries of the world, and we think it is possible and necessary. Thus our slogan is dialogue and a common struggle against the dangers existing for mankind.

[Question] Mr Zagladin, concerning this dialogue, under what conditions could it be started?

[Answer] Well, we say there should be no preconditions. That means that this is a response, if you like, to certain comments which appeared in the Western press--not always French--since the comments are various, but it is sometimes said that before talking with the Soviet Union there must be agreement, in particular on El Salvador. You mentioned El Salvador, and we do not understand why we have to agree. First, on what? First El Salvador is a country, a people that is independent. It is said that we are supplying arms to El Salvador. This is not true, it is simply false. Thus what is to be discussed? Why must El Salvador be put forward as a precondition for talks on things which are so essential to everyone like disarmament?

[Question] But Mr Zagladin, look, in general there are still a certain number of points in the world today. There is El Salvador, there is Afghanistan, there is Poland and there are other points. There is the problem of Euromissiles in Europe, there are a certain number of points which mean that dialogue between the Americans and the Russians is difficult at the moment and is not what it was a few years ago. Naturally there is also Mr Reagan's arrival in the White House and his statements.

[Answer] Okay, you are right, there are statements by Mr Reagan, there are the problems which are really difficult, but I must also say that first, we are proposing discussing all the difficult problems, except El Salvador, because this problem does not exist for us. On Afghanistan Mr Brezhnev proposed discussing Afghanistan directly, or even linked to the problems of the Persian Gulf, in view of the fact that we have been told our proposals on the Persian Gulf are not valid since they are not linked to Afghanistan. We agree to discuss them together--certainly not the internal problems of Afghanistan, but the external problems of that country which have arisen around this country. Thus we propose to discuss all existing problems. This is our proposal. There is no difficulty, perhaps we have eased things.

Another thing: You mentioned Mr Reagan's speeches. Yes, we listened to these speeches, but we also heard other things--that, personally, Mr Reagan thinks our proposals are interesting. He has to think about them and he is ready to do so. Thus we already have an idea of the need, the understanding of the need, for talks on the American side.

[Question] In other words, there is an impression that since the departure of President Carter and the arrival of President Reagan, you support, if you like, clearing away the game that had begun and starting a new game, putting on the table all the cards that may divide you.

[Answer] That is not quite true, since there are problems which divide us. We were ready to discuss them and we remain ready to discuss them now. As for talk of the past, Mr Brezhnev said clearly that we are ready and want to preserve everything good that was done during the past, during the seventies, let us say.

[Question] In practice, Mr Zagladin, do you foresee the possibility of a summit between Mr Brezhnev and President Reagan?

[Answer] Mr Brezhnev said that dialogue at the highest level was always useful, and that is still true today. Thus we are ready for such dialogue.

[Question] Even a summit?

[Answer] Even a summit.

[Question] But a summit takes a long time to prepare. What would be the point if it were just for Mr Brezhnev and Mr Reagan to meet?

[Answer] Long or not, that depends on the work of those who will prepare the dialogue, but it is quite true that this dialogue must be prepared, and I agree with you that it must be well prepared.

[Question] Yes, I will quote you, Mr Zagladin, on this. During a press conference this afternoon, at the end of the congress, you said that one could not expect a final position from the United States for 6 to 8 months. Naturally we must think it over, you said. But time is passing and we have to act quickly if we want to avoid present conflicts getting worse. What conflicts were you thinking of?

[Answer] Of all existing conflicts--moreover it was not me, I was quoting certain American ideas, certain American statements saying that the West needs 1 or 2 months to agree and 6 to 8 months for the Americans to work out their position. I said, certainly, there must be time to prepare a position, but time is short. Really, time does not provide the opportunity of thinking too long. That was all I wanted to say.

[Question] Can you accept that at the request of the Salvadoran junta the American Government should send advisers?

[Answer] The situation is different in El Salvador. There is a government, but it is a terrorist regime, if you like. It is quasifascist regime. I am not the only one who says this, a large majority of people in Europe, even in America, practically all the large Latin American states, except perhaps Chile and maybe a few others, say it is a government which is terrorist, which practices terrorism against its own people. Thus, in this case, helping this government means helping the terrorists in power. I would never do this if I were in our American partners' position, but this is something different.

[Question] What I wanted to say is that in general, naturally, all heads of state, all governments are for peace and are for detente, but it seems that everyone does not mean the same thing by those two words.

[Answer] You are right, it is true, there is discussion on the meaning of these words, but it is precisely this which is the object of the discussion which must take place. That is what we propose.

[Question] That being said, you still have a few problems with some communist parties--the Spanish and the Italians in particular. And the Italian Communist party is, after all, the party with the most members of all West European parties.

[Answer] Yes, it's true. The first point is that all communist parties have equal rights. Thus, if they have 2 million members, if they are a Communist Party they have the same rights. The second point is that there are problems. That's life, it's normal, I think.

[Question] One detail, Mr Zagladin, the word Eurocommunism was not mentioned once in Mr Brezhnev's speech and Mr Brezhnev never mentioned or spoke of the Italian and Spanish Communist Parties as communist parties with which the Soviet Union had good relations. So the question is simply, are there divergences or differences in your view with the Italian and Spanish Communist Parties?

[Answer] You know, I have been asked this question many times during the congress, as I worked at the congress press center and met many journalists there. Thus, this question was asked frequently, and I note that there is much interest in the West in our relations with Spanish and Italian communists. I wonder why. It is not for me to answer.

[Question] Perhaps it is because there are problems, don't you think?

[Answer] Ah, you know there are other problems which do not provoke so much interest with you and the other media in the West. So I'm talking now about the Spanish and Italian Communist Parties. You ask why Mr Brezhnev did not mention such and such a party, but there are 90 parties in the world, so he couldn't mention every one. He said that we have good relations with all communist parties. This is in the report. Moreover, we have certain problems with our Italian and Spanish comrades, we are discussing certain problems, we have certain differences and divergences, if you like.

[Question] In fact, it's not the same, insofar as Mr Brezhnev says that we can accept constructive criticism from other communist parties, yet on the other hand we cannot accept divergences, I quote.

[Answer] No, no, you are quoting in a way that it is not quite correct. One section talked about criticism, and Mr Brezhnev said that we accept friendly criticism of all shortcomings, since we really had a very difficult historical path, and there are shortcomings which we recognize. But we are grateful to comrades who speak of these shortcomings frankly. But he said that we do not accept hostile criticism which practically denies the existence of socialism in our country, which in practice aids enemy propaganda. This was one idea. The other idea on contradictions, or the divergences and differences--on this he said there can be differences and divergences; that does not prevent cooperation and solidarity in the common struggle. This does not only mean, you are right, things, people, trends which are not Marxist, a[illegible] anti-Marxist, or leftist. [as heard] This does not mean communist parties.

[Question] Well, Mr Zagladin, are there differences or divergences with Poland, for example?

[Answer] You know, I think you want an assessment of the difference between Stolichnaya and Moscow vodka.

[Question] Are they as good as each other?

[Answer] I think so. It is not a difference of words, there are different points of view, sometimes, it's true, it occurs. It happens sometimes. The main thing, I repeat, is that our cooperation, our friendship with the Italian and Spanish Communist Parties are not broken off. You have said there is almost a break, that is absolutely not true and the Italian comrades...well, I will tell you an absolutely true story. I came here after a supper with the Italian comrades. We drank Italian wine, we talked about the quality of Italian and French wines respectively. It was a good discussion. We also had differences on this subject, you know, and I defended French wines. Thus we continue the discussion, we continue friendship, we are still good friends from the political and personal point of view, this is what I would say on this topic.

[Question] I would like you to come back. I was talking to you about Poland. I wanted to know where you are on the Polish problem?

[Answer] With whom?

[Question] With the government and with the Solidarity movement.

[Answer] Well, we have no relations with the Solidarity movement and, as for the government, we have excellent relations. You know that the Polish delegation was at our congress and that it greeted the congress and Mr Kania thanked Mr Brezhnev for what he said about Poland. And I will continue, since we were talking about our Italian comrades, and I was asked this question at the press center as well. The Italian comrades said in their speech that they agree with the assessments made by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. We also agree with these assessments, thus there is no difference here even with our Italian comrades.

[Question] Many French listeners this evening are asking what is the position and how do you see relations between Moscow and Paris?

[Answer] In his report Mr Brezhnev--this will be interesting for our French listeners to know--he said quite clearly that despite certain differences of opinion which we have with France, Franco-Soviet relations remain one of the pillars of peace in Europe, and that we think that these relations must be widely developed and improved.

[Question] Do you think there are points where the French should have a certain influence on the Americans, to improve relations?

[Answer] Well, here you know, we are grateful to all countries and to all heads of state, all ministers, if you like, who can help the dialogue we propose. Thus if France can do something in this direction we would be very grateful to France. But I am talking now of relations with France. I think they are good, in principle. They can be extended and further improved.

APN CHIEF EDITOR ON NEED FOR SOVIET-U.S. DIALOGUE

LD031002 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress ended today. A strong tone was set during this congress by Leonid Brezhnev's speech and particularly his proposal for a summit dialogue with the new American administration. Clearly, Moscow hopes for a Brezhnev-Reagan summit. For the time being Washington is saying there is no urgency over the matter. This is not the view of Viktokr (Martynov), chief editor of the Soviet agency APN. Interviewed by Jean-Pierre (Quitard), our correspondent in Moscow, Mr (Martynov) explained that the Americans should show themselves to be reasonable and agree to a meeting with the Soviet number one.

[Begin (Martynov) recording in French] The military men in the person of Haig should understand better than anyone else the risks involved in a nuclear conflict. They should thus be the first to follow the path of reason in the normalization of relations between two such big powers as the United States and the Soviet Union. In his report, Leonid Brezhnev began with France when he started to enumerate the countries with which we maintain good relations, relations involving permanent consultations. Since every word, every remark in the report was weighed a hundred times before being spoken, I believe it was not by chance that he began with France. [end recording]

PATON CRITICIZES U.S. ON SCIENTIFIC TIES

LD031523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 11

[Special correspondent I. Karpenko report: "At the 26th CPSU Congress Press Center"]

[Excerpts] The foreign press, radio and television continue to comment daily on the 26th CPSU Congress' work. This is also vividly reflected in the activity of the congress press center, where the number of accredited journalists is growing--it now exceeds 1,000.

The Ukrainian SSR's delegation, representing the republic's nearly 3 million-strong detachment of communists, met journalists here on 26 February.

B. Ye. Paton was asked to comment on the U.S. administration's decision to reduce scientific contacts between the USSR and the United States. Taking the example of the Institute of Electric Welding, Boris Yevgenevich described the efficient joint work between U.S. and Soviet scientists and condemned Washington's stance, which is damaging the interests of science.

EDITORIALS REVIEW WORK, PROGRESS OF CONGRESS

'Cohesion, Unanimity'

LD031701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Cohesion and Unanimity"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress has ended its discussion of the first question on the agenda. With great enthusiasm and in an atmosphere of complete unanimity, a resolution was adopted which says:

"After hearing and discussing the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's next tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy--the 26th CPSU congress resolves:

"1--Wholly and entirely to approve the Leninist course and practical activity of the party Central Committee and that it be wholly approved.

"2--To approve the CPSU Central Committee accountability report and suggest that all party organizations be guided in their work by the proposals and tasks in the domestic and foreign policy spheres advanced in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev."

A resolution on the preparation of a new edition of the CPSU program was adopted equally unanimously.

Unanimity--this is the dominant feature of the whole congress atmosphere. The adopted documents clearly express the united will of our multimillion party, the universal support for the great work which the CPSU Central Committee carried out during the report period and the readiness to set to, steadily and purposefully, to resolve imposing new tasks.

All those who spoke from the congress platform--whether worker, kolkhoz member, scientist or economic or party leader--voiced warm approval of the political course and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that outstanding Leninist Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The report document was welcomed as a major new step in the creative development of Marxist-Leninist science, as a document of invaluable political and theoretical significance.

It contains a profound analysis of our country's domestic problems and of the international situation on the threshold of the eighties and a comprehensive program for further development of the society of mature socialism and for the struggle for peace and social progress on earth.

In assessing the path traveled since the 25th party congress, the delegates noted with satisfaction that the CPSU's Leninist general line is being confidently put into practice and the tasks advanced at the preceding congress have been successfully fulfilled on the whole. The successes achieved in communist building are an inspiration for communists and all Soviet people. These consist in the significant increase in the country's national wealth, the growth of its production and scientific-technical potential and the strengthening of the Soviet state's defense capability. Soviet people's lives have improved and friendship has increased among the family of our people. On the international level the report period has been marked primarily by a further increase in the might and prestige of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist community.

The great creative experience which has enriched the CPSU in recent years lends it new strength. The conclusion that in the period of developed socialism the party's role increases in society's life has been fully confirmed. With a feeling of special responsibility communists today are taking up Lenin's formula: The party is the intellect, honor and conscience of our epoch. This compels us to continue to improve methods of party leadership, all our intraparty life and ideological, political and educational work.

A spirit of comradely cohesion, mutual understanding and at the same time efficiency, self-criticism and high exactingness, which has become established in the daily life of our party, is clearly evident in the congress work too. Delegates, while describing the great achievements, at the same time talk of the difficulties which must be overcome, of unresolved problems and unused reserves, and criticize shortcomings. Several valuable proposals were voiced, aimed at further improving our work. This is the collective intellect of the party. Its collective wisdom is built up in this way.

The congress once again cogently and stirringly affirms that the source of Soviet society's mighty strength was and remains the indivisible unity between party and people. Thousands of labor reports, letters and telegrams are daily received by the congress. They contain news of further achievements and words of sincere gratitude to our beloved party for its constant concern for working people and its tireless work for the sake of peace in the world. They contain the thoughts and sentiments of the people, their aspirations and hopes.

The party values the people's trust. It derives new energy and inspiration from it. The party sees the highest meaning of its revolutionary transforming activity in the service of the people and their basic interests. "Everything for the sake of people, for the good of people!"--it is always true to this motto.

The congress of the Leninist party is a magnetic focus of attention for the world public. Our brothers in the revolutionary cause, numerous friends abroad and all people of good will are pleased at and full of admiration for the great successes of the first socialist country on earth, its new peace initiatives, and the confidence and calm which as always distinguish the voice of Moscow. The loyalty to proletarian internationalism and the course toward peace and detente which the CPSU and the Soviet Government are pursuing raise the brightest hopes of the world's working people. This thought can be heard in the speeches of the congress guests--the representatives of 123 delegations of communists, workers, national democratic and other parties and organizations from 109 states on all continents.

The work of the congress is continuing. Yesterday the report of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was heard: "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." It's discussion has begun.

The great goal of our party and people is communism. Every 5-year period brings us closer to the cherished goal. And it is precisely from this viewpoint that the congress is examining the forthcoming period of tremendous work too. There are difficult, complex tasks ahead. But the Soviet people know for sure that under the leadership of the party they will be resolved!

'Nationwide Support'

LD031615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Nationwide Support"]

[Excerpts] Moscow, the Kremlin, the party congress.... Today these words are on the lips of Soviet people, our friends abroad and all who value the interests of peace and social progress. The work of the 26th CPSU Congress and the brilliant impressive speech delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are arousing profound interest all over our country and giving new impetus to the development of the labor and political activeness of millions of people.

Together with congress delegates, who wholly and fully approved the Central Committee's Leninist course and practical activity in the resolution they adopted, all Soviet people approve this course, and this indicates with renewed force the indestructible unity of party and people and the boundless trust in the party, which is confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of communist construction.

In the period between congresses our country made substantial progress in all salients of the creation of the material and technical base of communism. This is indicated eloquently in the lines of the Central Committee report, and also the report "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" delivered by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Great work and still more crucial and complex tasks lie ahead. They affect literally everyone. More than 121 million people took part in discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the congress. This concerned attitude of Soviet people to the party's socioeconomic plans and their concern for state affairs are the expression of our system's truly democratic nature.

The profound interest of working people in the cities and villages in fulfilling the party's plans is embodied in the deeds of labor collectives, which have outlined high socialist pledges for the first year of the new 5-year plan. During the 26th CPSU Congress proceedings they are maintaining a shock watch and striving to utilize reserves more fully in order to improve efficiency and work quality. This shock watch is, as it were, the culmination of the precongress socialist competition.

The highest goal of the party's policy and all its practical activity has been, is and will continue to be concern for the people's well-being. Whatever has been discussed at the congress-- the party's economic strategy, the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity, developing culture--all has been subordinated to precisely this concern. On reading the Central Committee report and the congress speeches Soviet people see that every item in the social program makes provision for further forward movement and outlines new growth targets. A food program and a program for developing consumer goods production are being elaborated and will be implemented. People will obtain considerably more benefit from social consumption funds. These funds will be used to improve working people's living conditions and for health protection, education, the raising of children, social security and culture.

Our party is persistently struggling to strengthen peace and deepen the relaxation of international tension. In essence this is a struggle to guarantee the Soviet people the necessary external conditions for resolving the creative tasks which face them. Soviet people warmly support and approve the CPSU's consistent Leninist course in the international arena.

Soviet people look to tomorrow with optimism and confidence. They trust in their party and know that the path it indicates is the only true path. "Thanks to the party and the Leninist Central Committee"--these words can be heard today among the peoples of our harmonious multinational family. They express not only heartfelt gratitude but also the desire and determination to fulfill party decisions with honor and mark the coming years with new achievements for the sake of the beloved motherland.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA View

LD031729 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA In Russian 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Unanimity, Cohesion"]

[Excerpts] The discussion of the CPSU Central Committee report and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report has ended at the 26th CPSU Congress.

This discussion, in which representatives of all the republics participated, was exceptionally businesslike, constructive and principled in nature. Evaluating the successes at their true worth and considering the tasks for the future, the congress delegates, like all Soviet communists, organically link all the achievements and the prospects for further progressive movement with the ebullient and fruitful activity of the party's Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, outstanding politician of modern times and consistent Marxist-Leninist.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo is truly the combat headquarters of our millions-strong party. It is right here that its collective reason is accumulated and that party policy is shaped, expressing the interests of all of Soviet society and of all communists and nonparty people.

Full account is taken of these interests inthe economic strategy advanced by the party for the eighties, whose highest aim is the steady raising of the people's material and cultural living standards and the creation of better conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual. The party's social policy and its Leninist nationalities policy meet these interests in full. The Soviet people's fundamental interests are served by the CPSU's peace-loving and principledly class international policy, as well as the measures being taken by the party to strengthen the defense capability of the motherland and the USSR Armed Forcs.

Our party andthe Soviet state have not lost sight of questions of strengthening the country's defense might and its armed forces for a single day. The international situation obliged and now obliges them to do so. With regard to the international situation the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces, which comprises a strong fusion of a high level of army and navy technical equipment, military skill and uncrushable morale of their personnel, was and is maintained at the proper level. The high assessment which the CPSU Central Committee report made of the USSR Armed Forces inspires Soviet servicemen to achieve new successes in their service, military labor and training. They are full of determination to justify fully the confidence expressed by the Central Committee that the motherland's armed defenders will continue reliably to guard the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor.

CSSR, HUNGARIAN LEADERS AT 3 MAR KREMLIN RECEPTION

Husak Address

LD031358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Mar 81

["Text" of speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a 3 March Kremlin reception hosted by the CPSU Central Committee in honor of the foreign delegations attending the 26th CPSU Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev! Esteemed comrades! Dear friends!

The great honor has befallen me to express, on behalf of the 123 foreign delegations, the most heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the invitation to the 26th CPSU Congress and for the hospitality extended to us in your great country. We are very happy that we have been able to take part in the work of the supreme forum of Soviet communists. The 26th CPSU Congress has become a vivid manifestation of the heroism, enthusiasm and selflessness of the builders of a communist future, of the most consistent fighters for peace, the freedom of peoples, social progress and the happy life of the man of labor. The congress will go down in the history of your party and the whole of the international communist and workers' movement as an outstanding demonstration of the successes which the Soviet people have achieved under the leadership of their Leninist party. Your congress has become a convincing manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the CPSU and of the profound trust and support enjoyed by its policies among all Soviet people.

The congress has become a great school of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The work of the congress met with a tremendous response not only among the Soviet people but also throughout the world. People of good will from all the continents, just as the communists and all the working people of your country, feel profound respect for the CPSU and the Soviet Union and for you personally, dear Leonid Ilich. The profound concepts with which the whole work of the congress was imbued are a rich source of experience for countries marching along the road of socialist construction and are an inexhaustible well of inspiration for the international communist and workers' movement and for the people's national liberation struggle.

Over the past few days the thoughts of communists and of progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world have been turned toward Moscow from which the voice of peace again resounded with tremendous force and conviction.

We congratulate you, dear friends, with all our hearts on the successful completion of the work of the congress. The days that have passed will remain forever in our memory. We are returning home to our part of the world with the knowledge that the 26th CPSU Congress will become an outstanding landmark in the life of the Soviet people, in their struggle for communism and peace.

On behalf of the foreign participants in the great forum of the Soviet communists, I would like to assure you that we also will spare no effort in making a worthy contribution to the cause of the victory of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world.

Dear Leonid Ilich, on behalf of the foreign participants in the congress, allow me to cordially congratulate you on your reelection as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and to wish you good health, creative successes and many long years in which to continue your responsible work, making an outstanding contribution to the work of the Leninist party and for the good of the Soviet people, the cause of peace and the happiness of the whole of mankind.

We wish the Soviet communists, the heroic working class and the people of the fraternal land of the soviets as a whole great successes in fulfilling the sublime tasks set by the congress.

Comrade Husak proposed a toast to the glorious CPSU and its successes, to the further prosperity of the USSR, to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Politburo, led by our dear friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary; to the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to further victories of the cause of communism, social progress and peace throughout the world.

Kadar at Reception

LD032116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee gave a reception in the Kremlin in honor of the delegates and foreign guests of the 26th party congress, which ended today. Among the guests was the Hungarian party delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee.

ACTIVITIES, COMMENTS OF DELEGATES REPORTED

Kania Homage to War Figures

LD031358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Before the final session of the CPSU Central Committee the Polish party delegation with Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, placed flowers at the grave of Feliks Dzerzhinskiy at the Kremlin Wall and at the urn containing the ashes of Marshal Konstanin Rokossovskiy.

Tikhonov, Jaruzelski Talks

LD031922 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today had in the Kremlin a meeting with Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, who was on the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The two heads of government had an exchange of opinions on a number of questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation based on the principles of equality and fraternal mutual assistance.

Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed cordial gratitude for the support given at the 26th CPSU Congress of the efforts of the Polish United Workers' Party aimed at overcoming complexities in the country's social development and improving the Polish economy.

Both sides expressed confidence that further deepening of mutual cooperation, of socialist economic integration will promote solution of vital problems of the national economies of both countries.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish on 3 March at 1800 GMT adds: "The ambassadors of Poland in the Soviet Union, Kazimierz Olszewski; and of the USSR in Poland, Boris Aristov, took part in the talks which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere."]

Honecker, Mittag in Leningrad

LD021756 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] A friendship meeting on Monday united the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee led by General Secretary Erich Honecker, which is attending the 26th CPSU Congress, with the working people of the nuclear power station at Sosnowyy Bor outside Leningrad.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo Central Committee Secretariat, addressed the workers, technicians and scientists of the power station and said that the CPSU Congress was opening up to the Soviet people a tremendous future of communist building. Proof of the pioneering work for the development of modern productive forces, on the basis of the latest scientific-technological experiences, was exemplified by the nuclear power station at Sosnowyy Bor.

Discussing the international situation, the speaker continued, saying that influential imperialist circles were at present threatening world peace and attempting to form a policy of confrontation. They want to change the approximate balance of power between the USSR and the United States in their favor. However, these adventurous plans will fail in the face of the determination of the Soviet Union and its allies.

In the future the GDR will do everything along with the Soviet Union in order to achieve realistic measures for arms limitation and disarmament.

Guenter Mittag said further: There is not a single sphere of social life today in which the close relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union cannot be noticed. Of special importance is the close connection between the two economies. One can say with full justification that this is the largest organized economic cooperation which has ever existed in volume, quality and degree of economic interdependence. All this is of inestimable importance for the successful preparation of the 10th SED Congress.

As an expression of fraternal alliance Guenter Mittag presented a banner of honor from the SED Central Committee to the collective of the nuclear power station.

Mittag Leningrad Speech

LD022150 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] As reported, the SED delegation led by Erich Honecker to the 26th CPSU Congress today ended its 2-day visit to Leningrad with a visit to the Lenin nuclear powerplant. Our special correspondent Wolfgang Grosse has sent a report from Leningrad summing up the visit:

In recent years Leningrad has grown far beyond its original boundaries. A tour of the town was preceded by a visit to the Lenin nuclear powerplant which lies outside of town directly on the shore of the Finnish gulf.

The delegation received a warm welcome from the work force at the entry to the management building. Then, at a meeting in the conference room, the director, Nikolay Fedorovich Lukhonin informed the guests--with the help of diagrams--about the working of this the largest Soviet nuclear powerplant with a capacity of 4,000 megawatts. The Leningrad energy giant, he said, is the prototype of a new generation of Soviet nuclear power stations, which will be built largely in the European part of the USSR in the 1980's on the basis of modern, standardized equipment, with a capability 4,000-6,000 megawatts. By 1985 the total capacity of Soviet nuclear energy will rise by 24,000-25,000 megawatts and its contribution to the country's electric energy production will rise from the present 5 percent to 14 percent.

After discussions which lasted about an hour in the conference room, Director Lukonin led Erich Honecker and his delegation through several important production areas of this major enterprise, whose second development stage was put into service immediately--and in record time--before the 26th CPSU Congress.

The last stop was the reactor room where Director Lukonin emphasized that the nuclear fuel rods can be changed without interrupting production.

Following the visit to the nuclear powerplant and the city, there was a friendship meeting in the House of Culture which was addressed by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee:

[Begin Mittag recording] We are all deeply impressed by the discussion of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the highly significant speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the enormous achievements of the Soviet people under CPSU leadership were made impressively clear in their full historical dimensions. No other country on earth, no other people, no other party, has achieved such a deep social development within a few decades, as have the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, and its glorious Communist Party.

The 26th CPSU Congress opens a wonderful prospect for further communist development for the Soviet people. It is being shown again that the progress of humanity is being sustained by the further growth of the strength and power of the Soviet Union and by the struggle of the CPSU as its standard bearer. At a time when the capitalist countries find themselves once more in deep crisis, the Soviet people are traversing a path of continual increase in performance, a path of higher efficiency and quality of work, and an increase in the people's prosperity, toward new horizons.

This overall development of the USSR is a determining factor for the cause of socialism and peace.

Dear Soviet comrades and friends, in this country pioneering work is being achieved in the development of modern productive forces on the basis of the latest discoveries of science and technology. We were convinced of this today, too, during our visit to this powerplant which, with its unique technology, represents one of the most modern and largest nuclear power stations in the world. Such a massive achievement as the Lenin nuclear powerplant is impressive because of its size alone. It is impressive because of its performance capacity and its economic significance for the energy production of the USSR. It is even more impressive, however, when you remember that behind it all lies the creative and devoted work of a great collective of scientists, engineers and skilled workers. Your power station and your town are a symbol of the strength the people display when they are imbued with the ideas of communism and when they are led by a party which consistently follows Lenin's path. [applause] [end recording]

Honecker Return to Moscow

LD022144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Leningrad, 2 Mar (ADN)--The SED Central Committee delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress was warmly welcomed today at the V.I. Lenin nuclear powerplant in Sosnovyy Bor, about 100 kms, southwest of Leningrad.

In the evening the delegation returned to Moscow.

Honecker at Art Show

LD031104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0925 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar (ADN)--The SED Central Committee delegation led by Erich Honecker visited the union's art exhibition in Moscow on Tuesday morning. It is dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress. The exhibition shows a variety of works by artists from all parts of the Soviet Union under the motto "We are building communism."

During an extended visit, Erich Honecker had friendly meetings with well-known artists, including Lenin Prize Winner Lev Kerbel and other members of the Soviet Academy of Arts. The delegation was welcomed by First Deputy Minister of Culture Yuriy Barabash.

Erich Honecker inscribed words of admiration for this impressive exhibition of Soviet art work in the visitors' book. He wished the painters, sculptors, graphic artists and those working in applied arts fresh successes in their work.

LCY Delegation Back in Moscow

LD031132 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The LCY delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress, led by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has ended its 2-day visit to Yerevan, capital of the Soviet Republic of Armenia, and returned to Moscow. The delegation attended the end of the congress of Soviet communists.

Brezhnev Meets Zhivkov

LD031418 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, today had a meeting with the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU, Todor Zhivkov said, will go down in history first of all as a congress which very constructively developed the Soviet programme of peace. An active platform has been set for intensifying efforts of the countries of the socialist community, other peace-loving states and the public for continuing and deepening the policy of relaxation of international tension."

Todor Zhivkov stressed that the work of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, its well-balanced decisions permeated with the spirit of realism, and creative endeavour were of great help to Bulgarian communists in the preparations for the next, 12th, congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed gratitude for the high appraisal of the significance of the 26th congress and noted that the vast plans of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for the 1980's opened up new prospects for the development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations. These relations are the most valuable asset of the two peoples, an important prerequisite of successes in building communism and socialism.

The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere and reaffirmed complete unity of views on questions discussed.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, took part in the meeting.

Zhivkov Press Conference

LD041009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 7

[TASS report: "T. Zhivkov press conference"]

[Text] T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, addressed Soviet and foreign journalists in the 26th CPSU Congress press center 28 February.

The 26th CPSU Congress' significance for the international communist and workers movement and all the world's progressive forces is really immense, he said. The CPSU Congress is the supreme forum, at which Soviet communists assess the path traveled, define tasks for the future and outline new targets in the struggle for peace and people's happiness. The BCP delegation, T. Zhivkov stressed, assesses very highly the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The report gives a profound theoretical and political analysis of the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the period since the 25th party congress, as well as of the present-day international situation. The CPSU Congress is taking place in an extremely active, businesslike and creative atmosphere, as is always characteristic of the Soviet communists' Leninist party.

A great impression is made, T. Zhivkov said, by the fact that alongside tasks of further steadily developing the national economy, the CPSU's supreme forum devotes tremendous attention to increasing the Soviet people's prosperity and satisfying their material and spiritual requirements. The 26th CPSU Congress has elaborated an all-embracing program which gives powerful impetus to the development of productive forces and the strengthening of the material and technical base of socialism on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

CPSU congresses, T. Zhivkov stressed, are of extremely great significance for the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. The implementation of the peace program adopted by the CPSU led to the beneficial results of relaxation of tension which mankind witnessed in the early seventies. This peace program has now been further developed. The new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress will certainly have the most positive effect on the further improvement of the international situation. These important proposals, T. Zhivkov noted, will promote the process of detente on the Balkan Peninsula too and the further development of good-neighborly relations between countries.

T. Zhivkov rebuffed imperialist propaganda's fabrications on the imaginary involvement of the USSR and other socialist countries in "international terrorism." Our parties and the socialist states, he said, oppose any terrorism, be it "leftist" or rightwing extremism. Terrorism is absolutely alien to socialism. Our path is the struggle for working class interests, for a better life for people. It must also be stressed that the revolutionary movement of peoples acting for their freedom, independence and national rights has nothing in common with terrorism. It is in Western countries that terrorism flourishes.

T. Zhivkov spoke of the Bulgarian people's preparations for the 12th BCP Congress and the country's achievements in socioeconomic development. The results with which Bulgarian communists are approaching their congress, he stated, inspire optimism.

To conclude the press conference T. Zhivkov answered journalists' questions.

Havana Cites Zhivkov

FL281954 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, today stressed that the socialist community will not remain indifferent to any action against Cuba. Responding to foreign journalists covering the 26th CPSU Congress, Zhivkov referred to Cuban President Fidel Castro's speech which, he said, responds to all questions on a possible U.S. blockade.

Fidel Castro, Zhivkov recalled, reiterated that the Cuban people will defend their freedom, independence and sovereignty to the last man. During the press conference held in Moscow, the Bulgarian head of state said that the situation in Central America is of concern, and that the world expects that the Reagan administration will reconsider its policy of aggressions and meddling.

BCP's Stanishev Comments

LD031606 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 3 Mar 81

["Dimitur Stanishev on Relations Between BCP and CPSU"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS--The report delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev constitutes a new major contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, a TASS correspondent has been told by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, member of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the 26th CPSU Congress. It gave much attention to relations between communist and workers parties as the basis of cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries in all areas of social life. This is clear: The level and maturity of inter-party links, the identity of views and cooperation of Marxist-Leninist parties largely determine also the solution of cardinal tasks of the present time.

I cannot but stress that relations and cooperation between the BCP and CPSU are based on their boundless loyalty to the principles of Marxisim-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism and are characterised by complete mutual trust and exclusive cordiality at all levels.

The complete identity of views and actions by our parties on all questions of socialist and communist construction, international life, world communist and workers movement serves the vital interests of the two countries and the entire socialist community in general, corresponds to the objective regularities and needs of the world revolutionary process.

Dimitur Stanishev pointed out that the credit for developing such relations goes to the Central Committees of the BCP and CPSU and primarily to Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev. Their joint work, they cordial friendship became an inspiring example for the Bulgarian and Soviet communists, for all working people in the two countries. Meetings between them impart strong impulses to the development of allround cooperation and drawing closer of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. They are always held in the atmosphere of sincerity and complete mutual trust. This reflects the nature of relations between the BCP and CPSU on all issues: bilateral relations, cohesion of the socialist community and consolidation of its might, perfection and deepening of cooperation within the framework of the CMEA and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, international communist and workers movement, preservation and strengthening of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Constantin Meets Nunez

AU032015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania, met on March 3 Carlos Nunez, member of the national direction of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, president of the State Council of Nicaragua.

Carlos Nunez requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute and wishes of fresh successes to the friendly Romanian people in the socialist construction, in behalf of the national direction of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.

In behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, a cordial salute and best wishes were conveyed to the national direction of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and to the friendly Nicaraguan people in its fight for the consolidation of the national independence and sovereignty, for prosperity and happiness.

Information was exchanged during the talk, on the current preoccupations of the RCP and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front regarding the two countries' economic and social development. Mutual wish was reaffirmed to develop the links of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, between Romania and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Castro Visits Odessa

PA020254 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Jose Prado report from Moscow]

[Text] The opera theater of the Ukrainian city of Odessa on Sunday was the stage for a new expression of the close friendship existing between the Communist Parties and the peoples of the USSR and Cuba. In that theater, which is reputed to be one of the most beautiful theaters in the world, a Soviet Cuban friendship ceremony was held in honor of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and other members of the Cuban delegation that is here in Moscow attending the 26th CPSU Congress.

Shortly before noon, Fidel Castro arrived in Odessa, where he received a warm welcome from thousands of enthusiastic Soviet citizens and hundreds of Cuban youths who are studying in this city of the Socialist Republic of the Ukraine. The fact that the temperature at the time was minus 7 degrees centigrade did not detract from the clarity or warmth of the welcome.

The Cuban delegation, accompanied by Nikolay Kirichenko, first secretary of the CPSU in Odessa [as heard], placed a wreath in front of the Lenin Monument and made a swift tour of several areas of historical interest before arriving at the opera theater, where the friendship ceremony and later a cultural event were held.

The brief speeches made at the ceremony by Kirichenko, who welcomed the Cuban delegation, and Fidel Castro, who expressed thanks for the tribute, were frequently interrupted by applause and shouts of long live Cuba, long live Fidel and long live Soviet-Cuban friendship.

Among the persons who completely filled the hall at the theater were most of the 570 Cuban youths who are studying in various educational institutions in Odessa.

The speakers at the ceremony mentioned the close friendship that exists between the Communist Parties and peoples of the USSR and Cuba, a friendship that in Odessa's case has particular significance, since every year, dozens of ships leave the port of Odessa carrying to Cuban ports fuel and other articles that are traded by the two countries.

Kirichenko and Fidel Castro also mentioned the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, which on Sunday was in recess. The sessions will resume on Monday morning. The two speakers noted the great importance of that event which, as the chief of the Cuban revolution said, is always an example and a model for the world's revolutionaries.

Castro Odessa Speech

PY031737 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Speech by Fidel Castro at Odessa opera house during 1 March meeting honoring Cuban Communist Party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress--recorded in Spanish with sentence by sentence translation into Russian]

[Text] Dear Soviet comrades, dear Cuban comrades: Please excuse me for not bringing a written speech to this meeting.

In reality, I have attended the entire session of the congress. I did not have time for anything else. I hope that Comrade [name indistinct--presumably translator] and I will be able to work together despite the difficulties. [applause]

When we arrived in Odessa today, one of the first things I thought was that this theater is one of the most [words indistinct]. [applause] and now after we have arrived here we have been able to see personally that it is true. [applause]

First of all I would like to express our profound gratitude for the warm, cordial and friendly way you have received our delegation. [applause]

Thank you for the warm words delivered in the name of the Odessa workers and students. Thank you very much for the warm and friendly words of Comrade Kirichenko, first secretary of the Odessa party committee. [applause]

As you know, we have come to attend the 26th CPSU Congress. What can we say about the 26th CPSU Congress? We have attended practically all the sessions. The congress has been arranged for [words indistinct]. The CPSU congresses have always been a historic event for all communists of the world. The CPSU is part of all communists of the world.

Ths congress is analyzing all the accomplishments of the last 5 years and of the last 10 years, and is making predictions for the future. The congress is proof of the solid progress of the Soviet Union's economic and social development. The congress is undeniable proof of the political education, ideological depth and unity of the glorious CPSU. The Central report was a brilliant contribution by Leonid Brezhnev [words indistinct] in support of peace with new, creative and constructive proposals which have already made a great impact in the world. [applause]

There are certainly dangers threatening peace. There are (?nations) who want to return to the cold war and the arms race. These forces have acquired great power in the new U.S. administration. There is a need to make a basic, strong and decisive effort to preserve peace. During this 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union has emerged once again as the great defender of peace and independence of the people because we want peace with security, peace with freedom and peace with independence. [applause]

The Soviet people know better than anyone else that we [words indistinct] of the law since no people have had to pay such a high price for their right to life, their right to peace, to justice and to (?politics). No other nation has worked so hard in the last 10 years to achieve the well-being of their own people and of all humanity. [applause]

History cannot be ignored. No one, therefore, can ignore what this country was like under the czars--the poverty, the oppression, the economic backwardness, the oppression of some nationalities by other nationalities--or everything that Lenin's brilliant mind, the Soviet communists, and the October Revolution have done to create this wonder that is today the Soviet Union. [applause]

And you have achieved this with so much sacrifice with so much strength--because everything you have created has been done with your own hands, with your sacrifice and your intelligence. Throughout its 64 years, the Soviet Union has experienced continuous development despite foreign intervention and despite fascist aggression. We, its friends for more than 20 years, have seen how the Soviet Union has grown and developed day by day. [long applause]

Dear Odessa friends: This trip to the USSR has given me the opportunity, the privilege and the honor to meet the citizens of the heroic city of Odessa. [applause]

People in my country speak much of Odessa. To them Odessa means an open door to trade and economic cooperation between our two countries. Millions of tons of trade have passed through the ports of Odessa and Ylichevsk between Cuba and the Soviet Union. We know the history of Odessa. No one ignores Odessa's participation in the 1905 revolution and the uprising of the Potemkin in 1905. [applause]

You know that we have just closed the second party congress and that right now there is an extraordinary work spirit in Cuba since we are about to finish the most productive harvest in the history of our country. I believe, therefore, that there will be alot of sugar shipments to Ylichevsk port. [applause]

Cuba is experiencing intense activity in all other productive sectors, but Cuba is also experiencing extraordinary patriotism right now. The Yankee imperialists have been launching threats at our people in the past few weeks. They talk about a military blockade; they talk about the enforcement of strong measures against Cuba; in effect, they speak of aggression. But we are still in time; we are not afraid. [long applause]

In the first place, we have turned the imperialist threats into a productive force. [applause] We have asked the people to work more than ever, to do more and better than ever, and the people have responded. [applause]

In the second place, we have called on the people to strengthen the country's defense system, to get ready to resist any imperialist attack, and as a result millions of men and women in our country are requesting enlistment in the territorial [territoriales] troops to support the armed forces [word indistinct] in a case of attack. [applause] If the imperialists adventurously launch an attack against our fatherland, we will struggle until the last drop of blood is shed. [long applause] We will struggle as you Soviet people struggled in Leningrad where you endured a blockade and siege for 900 days. We will struggle as you struggled in Moscow [applause] where you did not allow the fascists to take over. We will struggle as you did in Volgograd, as you struggled in Odessa and so many other parts of [words indistinct] Soviet Union. [applause]

This morning we read a report on some statements Reagan made at a toast in honor of his colleague, the British prime minister, which I believe was in the presence of the British royal couple [words indistinct] incredible. He told the British prime minister that he hoped Marxism-Leninism would definitely go down in history as something very sad in the history of mankind, and that he cherished the hope to be able to plan a world free of Marxism-Leninism. But didn't Hitler say something similar? Who would have the bright idea of talking about a world free of socialism and Marxism-Leninism at this time? [long applause]

It would be much more natural to speak to each other about a world without imperialism, without capitalism, without racism, without fascism and without the exploitation of man by man. [applause]

But we do not say that we will liquidate imperialism. It is not we who are going to liquidate it. Imperialism will be liquidated by history [applause] just as history has liquidated slavery and feudalism and is leaving behind all regimes of exploitation. In addition, imperialism is suffering from a great economic crisis. It may be said that imperialism is stewing in its own juice. These are the realities. There are men who are not realists, who are adventurers, who are reckless or mad. [words indistinct] These are the difficulties because of which we said it is necessary, because of all the present circumstances of the world, (?to make) a special effort.

Dear Soviet comrades: We have had the privilege of celebrating this ceremony of Soviet-Cuban friendship.

What can we say to you about this friendship? It has now withstood the trials of over 20 years, but it will also withstand the trials of centuries because this friendship is based on the principles and the spirit of fraternity and cooperation. Without the great help which the Cuban people received from the Soviet Union it would have been very difficult to resist the economic blockade and aggression of imperialism. Therefore we know that our revolution exists, our revolution is strong, our country is free, our independence has been preserved, and we have been able to build socialism thanks to the existence of the Soviet Union and the great cooperation it has given Cuba.

What can we say about this friendship? We can say that it is stronger and (?fresher) than ever. I repeat here the words which Comrade Kirichenko recalled in his speech at the 26th congress: We are and will always be the faithful friends of the generous and heroic Soviet people [applause] and in our hearts there will never be any place for ingratitude, opportunism or treason. [long applause]

Long live the eternal friendship between the Soviet people and the Cuban people!

Long live proletarian internationalism! [cheers]

Long live peace!

Fatherland or death [words indistinct]! [applause, cheers and slogans]

Castro In Ilishevo

FL022005 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has visited the port of Ilishevo, some 20 km from the Soviet city of Odessa. The Cuban leader is visiting Odessa accompanied by other members of our party's delegation to the highest meeting of the Soviet communists. The program of activities also includes visits to the Museum of Combative Glory and the city's catacombs which extend hundreds of kilometers at a depth of from 5 to 50 meters underground.

Before a large group of workers and after being greeted by the chief of the port of Ilishevo, Fidel expressed gratitude for the welcome and for the opportunity to observe the modern port facilities. He said that more than 1 million tons of goods are moved through that port to Cuba and that Ilishevo is a symbol of the Cuban-Soviet friendship. He conveyed to the workers of that Soviet port on the Black Sea greetings from the Cuban people and, especially from our port workers. Immediately afterward, he boarded a launch and toured the port which, inaugurated in 1958, today is one of the biggest in the USSR.

Castro Ilishevo Speech

FL030203 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at port of Ilishevo in Odessa, USSR, on 2 March 1981--recorded]

[Text] Dear workers of the port of Ilishevo: I must make a brief speech to express my gratitude for the welcome, to express my gratitude for the opportunity to meet with you during my visit to this port of Ilishevo. Millions of tons of goods pass every year through this port on their way from the USSR to Cuba and from Cuba to the USSR. This port is of vital importance, not only for the Soviet Union but also for our country.

This port is a symbol of the friendship and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

As you all know, the work of this port is of enormous importance. It is not good for the shipments going to Cuba to be delayed. It is also not good for the shipments coming from Cuba to the USSR to be delayed. In Cuba our port workers are making a great effort to unload and load rapidly the Soviet vessels. The party leaders in Odessa and Ilishevo give special attention to the handling of goods going to Cuba so that they are loaded rapidly and the vessels are not delayed.

For all these reasons, comrades, we wish to express our most profound gratitude and convey to you greetings from our people and, especially, from our port workers. [applause]

Long live the eternal friendship between the Soviet and Cuban workers! Long live the eternal friendship between the Soviet and Cuban people! Between the CPSU and the PCC! Long live proletarian internationalism! [applause and shouts of "Viva Cuba"]

Castro Return to Moscow

FL022141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro today returned to Moscow accompanied by the members of the delegation attending the 26th CPSU Congress. The first secretary of the PCC Central Committee made a 36-hour tour of various places of economic and historic interest in the region of Odessa in the Ukraine.

The Cuban leader and the delegation accompanying him today participated in a ceremony of Cuban-Soviet friendship at the port of Ilishevo, the starting point of the most important sea bridge between the USSR and Cuba. Tomorrow the Cuban guests will attend the closing session of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Montane Meets Latin Leaders

FL031253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1236 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, has met in Moscow with the secretaries general of the Peruvian and Dominican Communist Parties. Various aspects of party relations were discussed at the separate meetings which were held outside the sessions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

During the meeting with Narciso Isa Conde, maximum communist leader of the Dominican Republic, the most important issues of the international situation, particularly the situation in the Caribbean region, also were discussed.

Montane Oropesa and Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party of Peru, discussed aspects of the situation in Latin America.

The delegations of the Communist Parties of the Dominican Republic and Peru are participating as guests in the 26th CPSU Congress.

Montane Meets Paraguayan

FL032132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Jesus Montane Corpesa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and member of the Secretariat, has met in Moscow with Paraguay's Ananias Maidana. Maidana, a member of the Communist Party of Paraguay's Politburo, headed the delegation attending the 26th CPSU Congress.

The meeting between Montane and Maidana took place in a fraternal and solidaristic atmosphere.

In its course, Montane reaffirmed our party's support to the cause of the Paraguayan party and people, and referred specifically to the solidarity displayed on behalf of veteran fighter Antonio Maidana, whose whereabouts are unknown. On his part, Ananias Maidana expressed gratitude for Cuba's support for and solidarity with the Paraguayan communists and people.

Cuba's Veiga Meets AUCCTU Head

FL271902 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] A dispatch received in Havana reports that Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, has met with Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. The meeting was held in a fraternal atmosphere and the two sides exchanged experiences on the development of the most important meeting of the Soviet communists.

Nicaraguan Views El Salvador

PY040209 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Every day, many Soviet and foreign journalists meet with foreign delegates and guests to the 26th CPSU Congress in the press hall. Today's press conference awakened a great deal of interest because it was given by the representatives of one of the youngest independent nations of the world: Nicaragua.

Barely 1 and 1/2 years ago this Central American people obtained a victory over Somoza's bloodthirsty dictatorship by means of a persistent struggle. This struggle was led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Carlos Nunez, one of the leaders of this front today answered the questions of Soviet and foreign journalists. At the beginning of the press conference he said:

[Begin recording in Spanish] We have come here with one objective in mind, that is, to report on the situation in Nicaragua. However, since our delegation is attending the 26th CPSU Congress... [end recording]

[Portuguese translator] Our delegation has come especially to participate in the 26th CPSU Congress and I am sure that you will be interested in knowing our opinion about this event. First of all I would like to say this is the first time that a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front is present at a CPSU Congress. We have participated in this congress of the organization which rules this country. This congress is of special significance to us in many respects: first of all because of the experience it will allow us to get. In the course of the congress we have had the opportunity to listen to Leonid Brezhnev's report. We believe that this magnificent report clearly outlines the achievements and works of the Communist Party, not only at the domestic level but also at the international level. This report includes a profound analysis of the international situation and is of great significance for humanity as a whole.

We attach special significance to the thesis included in this report which is of interest to humanity as a whole, that is: the peace thesis. We support this thesis because in order to attain peace, our people were forced to wage a bloody war. We are well aware of the consequences of war. We also know that a people struggling for their independence must make many sacrifices and that war is a heavy burden for the people.

Thus, whenever there are talks about arms reduction, whenever an attempt is made to spread detente throughout the world, we sincerely support these efforts, which have special significance at this time when tensions are increasing throughout the world.

Everything stated in the report regarding the maintenance of peace is of great significance to us and has made a deep impression on us.

Further on, Carlos Nunez discussed Nicaragua's domestic situation and answered many questions by Soviet and foreign journalists. Here is what he said in response to a question about the attitude of Nicaragua's Government toward the situation in El Salvador.

[Begin recording in Spanish] We believe that it is up to the people to resolve the problems or overcome the crises of their own country. We have been the victims of one of the most nefarious regimes of Latin America and we, the Nicaraguans...[end recording]

[Portuguese translator] We believe that the people of a given country are responsible for resolving their domestic problems. We have obtained our own independence and we Nicaraguans believe that the Salvadoran crisis must be overcome by the country's domestic forces. This is the position of the FSLN on this issue: The contending forces must arrive at a mutually advantageous agreement in order to prevent further suffering of the Salvadoran people.

Athos Ava Comments on Congress

PY032110 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Recorded statement by Argentine Communist Party Secretary General Athos Ava--date and place not given]

[Text] First of all I would like to thank Radio Peace and Progress for this opportunity to express my opinion and thoughts on the 26th CPSU Congress. Before leaving Argentina we had the chance to read the guidelines for the period between 1981 and 1985 and even for as far ahead as 1990.

We would like to say that we have been deeply pleased with them even though we could have hardly expected less from the Soviet Union and Lenin's party with regard to the Basic Guidelines for this gigantic social and economic development plan. We see that the main target of this plan is the present and future of humanity and the well-being of the Soviet people. We could say that peaceful and creative work is the guiding concern of the party and Government of the Soviet Union.

We believe that this plan will help, first of all, to strengthen peace throughout the world and also to cope with the warmongering attitude and the arms race of the imperialist circles led by Yankee imperialism.

Our attention is being drawn to the fact that at the very time when the Soviet Union is making outstanding efforts to promote detente, disarmament and peaceful solutions to international conflicts, the new Reagan administration is unleashing the full power of its warmongering and provocative policy against these peace-seeking efforts. We have seen how the Soviet Union is reacting in a firm, decisive and calm manner to all these provocations, and in this it has the support not only of its working people but also of all communists and peacelovers and democrats of our world.

We believe that this plan will give rise to both cultural and material improvements in the living standards of the Soviet people, who will thus receive more and more benefits from their peaceful and creative toil.

There are other aspects which affect more directly the Latin American revolutionaries and democrats, such as the fact that the economic development of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in general will greatly favor the liberation struggle of Latin American peoples.

Argentina has been maintaining significant trade with the Soviet Union. These ties are neither temporary nor opportunistic and have been developing for years. Only last year, for example, this trade totalled $1.8 billion.

We Argentine communists believe that the strengthening of economic, diplomatic, commercial, artistic and other kinds of ties between the Latin American countries and the Soviet Union are beneficial to both parties involved and extremely positive for the revolutionary, democratic and progressive process of Latin America.

We believe that these bonds will do a great deal to bring about the victory of the Latin American peoples over their common enemy, which is U.S. imperialism.

This is why U.S. monopolies feel concern over the presence of the Soviet Union in Latin America. This presence is not what has been crudely described as terrorism, but unselfish aid to Latin American patriots. Thank you very much for your attention.

Pajetta, Ponomarev Meet

LD041041 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 2 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Renzo Foa dispatch: "PCI-CPSU Meeting: PRAVDA Will Publish Pajetta's Speech"]

[Text] Moscow--Yesterday morning, Sunday morning, Comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta and Paolo Bufalini went to CPSU Central Committee headquarters, where they met with Comrades Boris Ponomarev, Vadim Zagladin and Yuriy Zuyev, with whom they discussed matters concerning the Italian delegation's presence at the congress.

The latest of these issues arose because yesterday's PRAVDA did not carry the text of the speech which Pajetta delivered Friday afternoon in the Hall of Columns.

At the meeting at CPSU Central Committee headquarters the Soviet comrades were keen first to give assurances that PRAVDA's failure to publish Comrade Pajetta's speech was due to a technical delay and that the speech will be published in full tomorrow.

The Italian communists expressed their regret at not having spoken at the congress, which the regrettable typographical accident has to some extent emphasized even more.

Yesterday morning the CPSU organ devoted four pages to the texts of greetings messages read out by foreign delegations both in the congress hall and at other places on Friday and Saturday.

With regard to the speeches--10 in all--delivered during the Moscow CPSU aktiv meeting at the Hall of Columns on Friday afternoon, PRAVDA carried six of them: the first by Austrian Communist Party Chairman Muhri, the second by Communist Party of Venezuela Secretary General Faria, omitting the third--Comrade Pajetta's--and the remainder in the order in which they were given (Netherlands Communist Party Chairman Hoekstra, AKEL General Secretary Papaioannu, Japan Communist Party Secretariat Deputy Chairman Kaneko and Communist Party of Ecuador Secretary General Saad); it did not publish the last three (by Irishman O'Riordan, Iraqi 'Aziz Muhammad and Lebanese Georges Hawi.)

The failure to publish Pajetta's speech caused further disappointment in the PCI delegation, which has been following the 26th CPSU Congress proceedings since Monday.

All the more so since, when on Friday morning, the fifth day of congress proceedings, it was announced to Pajetta and the other comrades in the delegation that the Italian communists' greetings would not be addressed from the rostrum in the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin but during the meeting at the Hall of Columns in the trade unions building.

Assurances were also given that, exactly the same as with the greetings messages delivered by all the other foreign delegations, the full text of the speech would appear in Sunday's PRAVDA, as in fact Pajetta himself said in the interview screened by Italian television newsreel last night.

Yesterday was a day of rest for the congress. It will resume its work this morning at 1100 to complete the speeches on Prime Minister Tikhonov's report on the USSR's economic and social development plan for the next 10 years.

It will end tomorrow with the election of the new leadership bodies. The PCI delegation is expected to return to Rome on Wednesday.

Brezhnev Meets Tsedenbal

LD031444 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, today had a meeting with the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

During the meeting the two leaders exchanged views on questions of further development and deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and MPRP, the Soviet Union and Mongolia. The sides noted special significance of multi-sided Soviet-Mongolian ties for the successful building of a socialist society in Mongolia.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said that the historic 26th Congress of the CPSU makes an outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of world socialism. The Mongolian communists fully share the foreign policy programme put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. It contains fundamental proposals aimed at consolidating peace and security of peoples, normalising and improving the situation in Asia and the Far East, at removing hotbeds of tension and conflicts.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet people and Soviet communists greatly valued the long-standing friendship with their Mongolian brothers and highly appraised Mongolia's active internationalist policy.

The meeting which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, confirmed complete unity of views on all questions discussed.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, took part in the meeting.

MPR's Batmonh Comments

LD041013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 7

[Report from Kremlin Palace of Congresses by special correspondents V. Zakharko, V. Lapskiy, B. Olkhovskaya, I. Prelovskaya, M. Rostarchuk and V. Sukh[illegible]skiy: "For Soviet People's Welfare and Happiness"]

[Excerpt] In the foyer of the Palace of Congresses we met with Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

"The Mongolian communists," Comrade Batmonh said, "are delighted at the Soviet people's successes in all spheres of material and spiritual activity.

These successes and achievements have become possible thanks to the tireless activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is an important contribution to the theory and practice of communist building. Its main idea may be described in the following words: The Soviet communists' entire activity is aimed at strengthening the might of the motherland of October, improving the Soviet people's prosperity and culture and defending peace and international security. The Soviet Union is confidently marching forward, paving the way to a bright future for all mankind.

"Our party and the entire country are now preparing for a notable event--the 60th anniversary of the MPRP and the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Throughout these years our countries, marching side by side, have borne together the inextinguishable torch of friendship lit by the great Lenin. The forthcoming 18th MPRP Congress will reaffirm the determination of the Mongolian communists and all our people to strengthen this friendship with all their might."

MPR's Jalan-Aajab on Congress

LD022018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Statement by Sampilyn Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and "CPSU Congress delegate"; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] All people of the world are closely following the activities of the supreme forum of the Leninist party, the 26th CPSU Congress, which is of immense importance in the great cause of construction of communism by the heroic Soviet people. The review report of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Brezhnev--that indefatigable fighter for peace and friendship--is an outstanding contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory and to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

The communists of the socialist countries and all people of goodwill of our planet have met with joy and excitement the setting forth of new tasks, which are of immense theoretical and practical significance, in stepping up the struggle for peace and strengthening the communist and workers' movement.

Our party and people feel profound respect for the party of Lenin, and are striving to study its experience as profoundly as possible. We again and again express sincere gratitude to the glorious CPSU and its Central Committee, to all of the heroic Soviet people, for the immense attention which they devote to the development and prosperity of our motherland and to the improvement of the life of the Mongolian people, for the giving of truly fraternal, internationalist, all-round aid in socialist construction on our soil. The 26th CPSU Congress visibly confirms that the consistent struggle of the CPSU for communism, peace, friendship and cooperation is aimed at the liberation and happiness of the working people.

KWP Delegation in Vladimir

SK040305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, Mar 3--The delegation of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and premier of the Administration Council, attending the 26th CPSU Congress visited Vladimirskaya Oblast on 1-2 March.

It was met by leading functionaries of the party and power organs of the oblast and Vladimir city.

A Soviet-Korean friendship mass meeting welcoming the delegation was held on 1 March in the city.

Invited there were the members of the KWP delegation headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok.

Present at the meeting were P.S. Sushkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vladimirskaya Oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies, and other leading functionaries of local party and power bodies and G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to Korea, personages concerned and a large number of working people in the city.

Addressing the meeting first, V.Y. Roslyakov, first secretary of the Vladimirskiy Gorkom, in the name of the Communist Party members and residents of the city, warmly welcomed the delegation and wished the Korean people new successes in the work of socialist construction. Noting that the workers of the city worked with unprecedented fervor to greet the 26th CPSU Congress, he introduced the labor successes of the city's workers and emphasized:

The working people in Vladimir city, like the entire Soviet people, will make efforts to deepen and develop ties with the Korean people and express solidarity with the struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic principle without outside interference.

We wish the fraternal Korean people new success in their struggle to carry through the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Then representatives of various strata made speeches.

They expressed firm solidarity with the Korean peoples just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, pointed out that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the CPSU headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, achieved new advances in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and the 10th 5-Year Plan on the basis of the great successes achieved in the course of the revolutionary struggle over a period of more than 60 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution and wished the Soviet people greater success in their struggle for implementing the decisions of the 26th congress of the party. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people for consistently supporting the Korean people's cause of the reunification of the fatherland and pointed out that our party and people highly esteem the traditional friendship and unity with the fraternal CPSU and the Soviet people and that, in the future, too, we will make all efforts possible to continuously strengthen and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal CPSU and Soviet people on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was followed by an art performance.

That day the Vladimirskiy Obkom and the Executive Committee of the oblast soviet of peoples deputies arranged a party for the KWP delegation.

During its stay in Vladimirskaya Oblast, the delegation visited the Autoprivor factory and exhibitions and historic remains in Vladimir city and Suzdal city.

On February 26 the delegation visited the Moscow No 1 bearing factory. The delegation was accompanied by O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

On 28 February it appreciated an art performance given at the Kremlin Congress Hall.

SRV's Le Van Luong Speaks

OW022310 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Summary] On 2 March 1981 the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress paid a visit to the (Karenin) machinery plant in Podolsk, near Moscow. The plant workers warmly welcomed Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

The VCP delegation was accompanied by Comrade Markeyev, vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Comrade Roznov, secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom.

Comrade (Tereseyev), leader of the plant's workers and Soviet emulation fighter, greeted the VCP delegation members and pledged to work better in the current 5-year plan.

The plant's workers have scored great labor achievements to greet the 26th CPSU Congress. Last year, the plant turned out some 1.5 million sewing machines, a number of which were shipped to Vietnam. The plant overfulfilled the production plan for the first 2 months of 1981 by nearly 1,000 sewing machines.

Sister (Suborosiko), member of the Soviet Komsomol greeted the Vietnamese delegation and expressed the Soviet people's pride in supporting the just cause of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese guests saw the exhibition of pictures marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of plant's chapter of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and then attended a meeting at the plant's cultural center. Comrade Le Van Luong expressed his views at the meeting. He said:

[Begin recording] The VCP has the great honor of attending the 26th CPSU Congress. Today, we are very glad to call on Podolsk city and the brother and sister workers of the (Karenin) machinery plant, an advanced enterprise and a collective member of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society. First of all, may I convey to you comrades the warmest greetings from our Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. On behalf of the working class and people of Vietnam and Hanoi city's people, I extend our warmest greetings to you comrades and, through you, to the working class and people of Podolsk city and Moskovskaya Oblast. To Vietnamese communists, Vladimir Lenin's name and works are very sacred. We were very moved when we arrived at Podolsk, where Lenin worked in the beginning of the 20th century for the popularizing of the paper ISKRA, thus fanning the flames of proletarian revolution throughout Russia and the world.

Following in his path, the Soviet people have achieved glorious successes in each glorious CPSU Congress, which are significant landmarks. At the 26th CPSU Congress, we attentively heard Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's important report--a document reviewing the CPSU's practical activities and a valuable contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theoretical treasury.

Representing the will and sentiments of all the party and people of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan from the 26th CPSU Congress forum said:

The VCP and Vietnamese people will always hold fast to the banner of solidarity with the Soviet Union which was held high by Comrade Ho Chi Minh and will closely side with our Soviet comrades to advance to successfully achieve our noble ideals: socialism and communism.

The agreement on friendship and cooperation between the SRV and Soviet Union signed in November 1978 brought the relations of comradeship between our two parties and countries to a new stage. The joint Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight and the agreement on the survey and exploitation of petroleum and gas are the brilliant manifestations of our relationship.

On this occasion, once again, on behalf of the VCP and Vietnamese people, I express our sincere and profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet people and Comrade Brezhnev, a great friend of the Vietnamese people, for their faithfulness and generous assistance to our struggle against foreign invasion and our socialist construction. Highly valuing the pure sentiments and beautiful deeds of the workers of the (Karenin) machinery plant, a model member of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society which has wholeheartedly supported and assisted the Vietnamese people in their just struggle, our party and state have decided to award your plant a friendship order. I have the honor of being entrusted by the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee and president with conferring this noble award on your plant. [end recording]

Comrade Le Van Luong pinned on the Order of the Banner on the flag. After expressing their profound gratitude for this noble award, the workers of the plant conveyed through the Vietnamese delegation members to the Vietnamese communists and working people their wishes for successes in labor and national defense and in the socialist emulation movement to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

Le Duan Meets Plissonnier

OW021535 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Mar (VNA)--The delegation of the French Communist Party to the 26th CPSU Congress yesterday paid a visit to the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Moscow.

General Secretary Le Duan had a cordial talk with the French delegation led by Gaston Plissonnier, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee.

With Gaston Plissonnier were Lucille Seve, Marie Claude and Vaillant Couturier, members of the French Communist Party Central Committee; and others. On the Vietnamese side were Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and head of its external relations board; and others.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of close friendship and militant solidarity.

Pen Sovan in Minsk

BK030305 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Mar (SPK)--On 26 February, the Kampuchean delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress led by Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] Vice President Pen Sovan visited Minsk, the capital of Belorussia.

It was welcomed at the Minsk station by the secretaries of the Belorussian party Central Committee and the Minsk party organization, and by other personalities.

The Kampuchean delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin monument and bowed in front of the combatants monument in commemoration of the dead. It also visited the military museum and other historical sites in Minsk.

The city workers held a meeting in honor of the Kampuchean delegation and the Communist Party delegations from other countries which participated in the CPSU Congress.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Hun Sen delivered a short speech on behalf of the Kampuchean delegation.

The delegation returned to Moscow on 27 February.

Hun Sen Minsk Address

BK030343 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1444 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Mar (SPK)--The People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] has more than once expressed its desire to establish normal relations with the ASEAN states in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region, stated Kampuchean Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen at a meeting held in Minsk, capital of Soviet Belorussia.

Before a crowd of more than a thousand representatives of Minsk who held the meeting in honor of the foreign delegations attending the 26th CPSU Congress and visiting their city, Minister Hun Sen stressed that the PRK's good will was expressed in the constructive initiatives taken by the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers at their conference in Ho Chi Minh City last January.

The head of Kampuchean diplomacy denounced the maneuvers of the international reaction, especially the Beijing warmongers and expansionists who are seeking every means possible to destroy the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains in the wake of their overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, Beijing's zealous lackeys.

Hun Sen said: During nearly 4 years of rule, testing Maoism in Kampuchea, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique perpetrated atrocious crimes. It killed 3 million of our compatriots and upset the entire Kampuchean society. The fall of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime is a failure of part of the Beijing leaders' expansionist and hegemonist plan and of the Maoist experimentation. In collusion with Washington, Beijing is inciting the reactionary forces taking refuge on Thai territory to destroy the revoltuionary gains of the Kampuchean people who are now living in security and order.

Affirming that "the situation in Kampuchea is not only irreversible, but is also consolidated and developed with every passing day," Hun Sen stressed: The people's power, established following the liberation of the country, has been consolidated, and in the immediate future, there will be general elections to elect a parliament and state institutions. For over 2 years, thanks to the people's efforts and the multifaceted assistance from friendly countries, especially Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the people's life has been gradually improved in all respects. Social activities--such as health, education, finances and so forth--are returning to normal. Increased agricultural production is a main factor of the stabilization and normalization of the people's life.

The Kampuchean people, Hun Sen stressed, express their sincere gratitude to the Soviet people, the fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving people in the world for their support and assistance to their just revolutionary cause and their efforts to rebuild their beloved Angkor fatherland.

The Kampuchean minister also affirmed that the "PRK firmly supports the Soviet initiatives for peace, disarmament, detente and international cooperation."

Indonesian CP Delegate

LD012106 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Delegates to the 26th party congress and foreign guests these days hold meetings and give interviews in Moscow and other Soviet cities. We now offer you a summary of a speech by a member of the delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party at (?a) meeting in Moscow:

Our delegation, the speaker said, on behalf of the Communist Party of Indonesia, conveys warm greetings to the delegates to the 26th party congress, all Soviet communists and the people. Being internationalists, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our pride in the party of the great Lenin which invariably acts as the inspirer and organizer of all victories of the Soviet people, so vividly described in the report by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the present epoch, a tireless champion of peace throughout the world.

The 26th congress is taking place at a time when the opponents of peace launch one attack after another on the policy of detente. They have started an anti-Soviet hysteria to cover up criminal plans for imposing diktat in various parts of the world. Under these circumstances the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been acting as staunch guardians of peace, a role welcomed by the peoples throughout the world.

In our time the national liberation movement is scoring one victory after another. The imperialists are unable to resist this objective process. Aware of their helplessness, they resort to hypocrisy, likening national liberation to international terrorism and the Soviet Union to a patron of terrorists. In doing so they put everything topsy-turvy. But people will not let themselves be deceived. The Soviet Union, which invariably backs the national liberation movement, was and remains a true friend of all Asia, while the United States imperialism was and remains a world gendarme, the main source of international terrorism.

In equating national liberation with international terrorism, the United States administration insults all fighters for national emancipation. The Indonesian communists, like communists in other countries, voice ardent support for the big efforts of the Soviet Union which, acting upon the principles of international solidarity, is offering effective aid to national liberation movements and to the safeguards of the national sovereignty of the newly free states. We express full solidarity with the Afghan revolution and the internationalist support the Soviet Union is giving the Afghan people in defending their revolutionary gains.

Speaking about the situation in Asia the representative of the Indonesian Communist Party said: Countries of Southeast Asia face the perfidious activities of the imperialists and their clients, the hegemonist leadership in China which unleashed aggression on Socialist Vietnam and is threatening the Kampuchean people who toppled the Beijing puppets. The intrigues of Washington, Tokyo and Beijing are aimed at causing suspicion between Indochinese countries and the member-states of the ASEAN and subsequently at increasing the military, political and economic dependence of the (?latter) ASEAN countries on the imperialists and hegemonists.

That was a summary of a speech by a representative of the delegation of the Communist Party of Indonesia in Moscow.

Brezhnev Meets Yemeni Leader

LD031746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting took place today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY.

The latter stressed the great importance of the peace-loving initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress as they affect the cause of peace and security of the peoples and the activity of all forces opposing the attempts by aggressive circles of imperialism to exacerbate the international situation and infringe upon the sovereignty of countries which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression. The implementation of the Soviet proposals to bring about a just settlement of the Near Eastern conflict and to strengthen security in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean would allow for the defusing of the explosive situation in these regions.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the struggle of the PDRY people, under the leadership of the YSP, to strengthen national independence, develop the economy and restructure society on a socialist basis have met with the sympathy and support of the CPSU and the Soviet people. On the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, all-round cooperation is becoming stronger between the Soviet Union and the PDRY.

During the conversation, satisfaction was expressed in connection with the successful development of friendly links between the CPSU and the YSP.

The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Arab Delegations' Thanks

JN280816 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow--The delegations of the Arab parties and organizations attending the 26th CPSU Congress have held a meeting at the PLO office in Moscow during which they addressed a greetings message to the CPSU. In their message, the delegations thanked the CPSU for the warm reception accorded to the delegates, and expressed feelings of cordiality and friendship toward the Soviet people, the loyal friend of the Arab peoples and their real supporter in the struggle against imperialist-Zionist aggression for freedom, progress, socialism and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, including their right to set up their independent national state.

The delegations highly praised the part on Soviet support for the Arab people's struggle in the general secretary's report to the CPSU Congress. They firmly stressed that they will continue to strengthen the ties of friendship with the USSR and the unity of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in our era to guarantee the triumph of the forces of peace and national independence.

Mozambique's Chissano Comments

LD040950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Statement by Joaqim Chissano, Mozambique foreign minister, to a Moscow radio correspondent in Moscow--live in Portuguese fading into Russian translation]

[Text] I should like to stress, says Joaquim Chissano, the special significance of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union is making an immense contribution to the cause of peace and security of peoples.

The report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes a thorough analysis of all aspects of the contemporary international situation and puts forward constructive proposals for overcoming international tension. These proposals are addressed first and foremost to the United States, a country which bears the responsibility for fanning up military conflicts and stepping up tension and for the arms race and the creation of military bases in various parts of the world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that all of these problems can be resolved only on the basis of trust and mutual understanding, and also of good will on the part of the United States and the other capitalist countries. The new Soviet proposals once again stress the USSR's aspiration to do everything possible for the peaceful resolution of international problems which exist.

Our country, Joaquim Chissano said in conclusion, has always been on the side of just such an approach to the resolution of international problems, and we actively support the Soviet proposals.

Nujoma Statement

LD040624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Statement by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO--recorded in English fading into Russian translation; date and place not given]

[Text] The delegation of SWAPO, which represents the popular masses of Namibia, expresses heartfelt thanks for the chance to attend the 26th CPSU Congress. An indelible impression was made upon all of us by the report which was given at the congress by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The report contains a profound and scientific analysis of the international situation as well as a confirmation of the consistent activity of the CPSU Central Committee in its support for the national liberation movement. The fighters for national liberation think highly of this position by the CPSU.

We believe the USSR to be the defender of oppressed peoples throughout the world, their reliable friend. Our organization leads the struggle of the people of Namibia against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which is illegally occupying our country. Without the support of the Soviet Union we would not have been able to achieve those results that we have achieved today.

Western propaganda portrays in its own way our struggle for national liberation and the role of the progressive international public, above all the socialist countries. Imperialist circles regard the liberation struggle of peoples as terrorist activity and on this basis they are advancing thoroughly mendacious accusations against the USSR that the Soviet Union is supporting international terrorism. We state categorically that the national liberation movement fighters are not terrorists. In our region terror is being carried out by the fascist South African regime. Among the terrorists we also include the patrons of this regime since it is they who are supplying Pretoria with weapons and military technology, fighters, helicopters, tanks and so on. We are waging a struggle for our legitimate rights, for self-determination and national independence. This is our right--to be free from the colonial yoke, from racism and from the exploitation of man by man. No one will be able to stop us in our struggle, and in conclusion, it is with hope we address ourselves to the Soviet Union, which is giving comprehensive support to the people of Namibia as well as to other peoples which are subject to oppression and are deprived of their legitimate rights. I would like to express the most ardent gratitude for this help and to wish our Soviet friends great successes in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Tanzanian Delegate Comments

LD040956 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS--"No words can express the feelings we, representatives of Tanzania, had when watching the work of the 26th Congress of the CPSU," Abdallah Rajabu Nungu, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, said in a TASS interview.

"The report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and his moving, wise and weighty words will remain for a long time in our memory, especially that part of the report where he spoke of the struggle for the liberation of the south of Africa."

"We are inspired by the assistance given us by the Soviet Union," the guest from Tanzania said. "And we do not doubt that the day will come when Namibia will become free and when the South Africa racist regime will be brought down. However hard bourgeois ideologists may try to put the blame at the wrong door, to picture the national liberation movements and their struggle as "acts of international terrorism" and to equate support of these movements with support of terrorism, they will convince no one. Progressive Africa knows who are its friends and who are its enemies."

Abdallah Rajabu Nungu stressed that it is hard to overestimate the contribution made by the USSR to the struggle for the liberation and self-determination of oppressed peoples, including the peoples of Africa, both those who have already gained freedom and those who are still under colonial rule. "The CPSU and the Soviet people have always been and remain a dependable support and a great source of inspiration for the countries that have taken the road of socialist orientation, Tanzania among them."

He said that the "impressive and scientifically grounded report of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which specified the main aims and tasks of the glorious communist party, reflects not only the interests of the Soviet people but also those of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Indian CP Delegate

LD031130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Report on statement by Rajashekhar Reddy, member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Central Secretariat of the Indian CP National Council--date and place not given]

[Text] This is not my first visit to the Soviet Union, and every time I find something which is new and of interest to me, Rajashekhar Reddy says. But this is the first time I have been to a CPSU congress, and I must say that its work is making an extremely strong impression on me. This is natural, for the congress is concerned with things of great importance to the modern world, including my own country. In his report at the congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke highly of the development of mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India, and made a fitting appraisal of the latter's role in international affairs. This is a just assessment. India does indeed follow a policy of peace and nonalignment. A bond of friendship unites it with the Soviet state and with other countries of socialism. We are convinced that friendship with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of our security. I presume that all people of goodwill will respond most warmly to the new peaceful initiatives which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward at the 26th congress. For it is clear to every reasonable person that it is absurd and senseless to expend vast resources upon the arms race, which lies as a heavy burden on the shoulders of working people. Proposals directed toward arms limitation, strengthening of relaxation of international tension and establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust, which rang out from the high platform of the congress of Soviet communists, correspond to the yearnings of people throughout the world.

Delegations' Activities Noted

LD041019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 11

[TASS report: "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpt] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation met with activists of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, emphasized in his speech that the 26th CPSU Congress is of worldwide historic significance. We, its guests, have felt once again the unity and cohesion of Soviet communists and the entire people around the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Hungarian-Soviet friendship, the speaker emphasized, guarantees the prosperity of both peoples. Our fraternal cooperation is founded on commonality of principles and aims and on great historical experience. The friendship societies make a weighty contribution to strengthening the close relationship between the two countries and peoples.

At the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences a meeting took place with Erich Honecker, head of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

In the Lenin Auditorium, where professors, teachers, postgraduates and students gathered, the guest was cordially welcomed by V.A. Medvedev, rector of the academy.

In his speech E. Honecker spoke about the preparations being made in the GDR for the 10th SED Congress. He emphasized that the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions and the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev will have great significance for it.

E. Honecker evaluated highly the role of the academy as an educational and scientific center, where party cadres arm themselves with fundamental knowledge in the sphere of Marixst-Leninist theory. The academy provides representatives of the fraternal communist and workers parties with an opportunity to study. Many SED workers have been and are being trained here.

E. Honecker reported that the academy has been awarded the GDR order "Star of the Peoples' Friendship" in gold and presented this honorary award to the collective.

The working people of the USSR 50th Anniversary Sovkhoz-Combine near Moscow welcomed as dear guests the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation headed by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The fraternal country's emissaries took a look at the hog-raising complex, where more than 100,000 animals are fattened every year, and familiarized themselves with the prospects for the farms's further development. The Cuban comrades evaluated highly the combine's production activities and the work of its cultural and consumer establishments.

The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, visited Moscow's Babushkinskiy Rayon. At the raykom the guests were told about the course of the Muscovites' shock vigil in honor of the 26th party congress and about the rayon's development in the new 5-year plan.

The guests visited the Smena Sewn Goods Association, which is a collective member of the USSR-Laos Friendship Society. They familiarized themselves with the production process, visited shops, met with workers and viewed the enterprise's sanatorium and preventive clinic. Kaysone Phomvihan evaluated the collective's achievements highly.

The scientists, designers, engineers, workers and employees of the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center welcomed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party delegation headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

The guests from Mongolia laid flowers at the memorial to space pioneer Yuriy Gagarin. They viewed training mockups of the Soyuz craft and the Salyut orbital station and visited the Zvezdnyy Gorodok Museum and the center's laboratories and offices, where emissaries from Mongolia are being trained for launches to the stars along with other cosmonauts.

More Delegate Activities

LD020809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 12

[TASS report: "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] The meetings held 26 February between Soviet people and foreign delegations taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress were imbued with feelings of fraternal friendship and international solidarity.

The MSZMP delegation visited Zelenograd. The meeting held here merged into a demonstration of Soviet-Hungarian friendship. The guests were welcomed by A.F. Zakharov, first secretary of Zelenogradskiy CPSU Raykom, lathe operator V.V. Zhurbenko and operator T.A. Malysheva.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who delivered a speech, noted that in monolithic unity with Lenin's party the Soviet people had taken an enormous new step forward: The USSR national economy has strengthened still further and Soviet people can satisfy their material and spiritual requirements to an increasingly high standard.

Thanks to the Soviet Union's might and the pooled efforts of the socialist community countries, he stressed, peace has been preserved for 36 years now and the defense of social gains is being ensured. The Soviet Union's might is keeping in check the reactionary forces which would like to reverse history. Hungary will continue to do everything incumbent on it to ensure that the Warsaw Pact can successfully fulfill its tasks and ensure the defense of peace and of the socialist gains. In our international activity we attach paramount importance to strengthening the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and developing our all-around cooperation.

The guests viewed Zelenograd and laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet servicemen who defended Moscow during the Great Patriotic War.

A delegation from the RCP visited the high-energy physics institute near Moscow. At a Soviet-Romanian friendship meeting here the envoys from the socialist country were welcomed by party committee Secretary B.M. Buldygin, the institute's director L.D. Solovyev, radio installation worker V.V. Tsareva and Komsomol committee Secretary A.N. Tolstenkov.

In his speech Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, assessed highly the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The head of the delegation noted the Soviet people's remarkable successes in building a communist society.

We support the peace proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he said. There is no task more important now than the defense of world peace. Everything must be done to ensure that the achievements of modern science and technology serve man's progress and prosperity.

N. Ceausescu stressed the constantly strengthening ties between the RCP and the CPSU and Socialist Romania and the Soviet Union, which accord with the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and progress.

The guests from Romania familiarized themselves with interest with the work of the scientific center and viewed the country's biggest proton accelerator and other research installations.

The workers of the first state ball bearing plant in Moscow cordially welcomed the delegation from the Korean Workers Party [KWP]. Yi Chong-ok, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo Presidium and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, made a high assessment of the collective's achievements. He noted that in the DPRK this sector of industry is only beginning to be developed, and therefore Soviet people's experience is of great interest to Korean specialists.

Speaking in Leningrad, Taisto Sinisalo, vice chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, stressed that the assessment of the international situation given in the report and the peace initiatives it advanced will serve as a powerful weapon in the struggle to create a broader front of peace against the cold war hawks. International reaction, he continued, has mounted a new campaign in accusing the USSR of involvement in international terrorism. This is a futile attempt to use unsuitable means to defend imperialism's shaky positions; it is a tool of lies used in the offensive against social progress.

Speaking at a meeting in Minsk, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, noted that the Soviet people's selfless labor and their successes in communist building and the defense of the motherland are a fine, inspiring example to the Kampuchean people who, guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, are laying the foundations of the socialist society. The Kampuchean people are deeply grateful to the USSR and the other socialist countries and to progressive people throughout the world for their support for the Kampuchean revolution and their aid in restoring the motherland.

Further Report

LD030640 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 March, TASS--Meetings of the Soviet public with foreign delegations that were invited to the USSR for the 26th CPSU Congress continued here today.

A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party visited one of Moldavia's biggest industrial enterprises, the Kishinev tractor works. The guests familiarised themselves with the organising of production, with the working conditions and facilities for rest of the workers, with the plans of the collective for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period.

Head of the delegation, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Kaysone Phomvihan pointed out that due to the high rates of the economic development the once-backward Moldavia has now been turned into a flourishing area with varied industry and a powerful agrarian-industrial complex. The effective training of skilled workers and cadres of scientists and technicians ensures a steady constant development of social production.

Speaking at a meeting in the Palace of Culture of the Moscow search-light manufacturing factory, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela Jesus Faria spoke about internationalist feelings of solidarity that invariably link the Soviet communists with the fighters for interests of the peoples all over the world.

Cordial gratitude to the CPSU, to the working people of the USSR for solidarity with the national liberation struggle of peoples was expressed by member of the Executive Committee of COPWE, Secretary General of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress.

The delegations of the Communist Party of Indonesia and the Communist Party of the Philippines visited the first Moscow studfarm.

Grishin Greets delegates

LD281724 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2322 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Cordial and Fraternal Meetings"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 27 Feb (TASS)--A meeting between the Moscow party activists and foreign delegations attending the 26th CPSU Congress was held in the capital. The guests were welcomed by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He cordially welcomed the foreign guests, wishing them new achievements in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

LD272025 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today presented in the Kremlin Orders of the Peoples' Friendship to prominent leaders of the international communist movement Gus Hall of the USA, Jorge del Prado of Peru and 'Ali Yata of Morocco.

Presenting the awards, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said it is profoundly symbolic that this takes place during the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. From the rostrum of the congress the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, expressing the opinion of all communists, of the entire people of the land of soviets, welcomed the achievements of the communist parties in widening their ranks, in strengthening the ties with the masses, in upholding the interests of the working class, of all the working people, their democratic rights and freedoms, in the struggle for rallying the world communist movement, for restricting the sway of monopolies, for curbing militarism, for socialist perspective of the development of their countries.

Speaking in reply, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USA Gus Hall stressed that it is a great honour to him to be presented with the high reward [as received] in the days of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress at which Leonid Brezhnev spoke so forcibly about the struggle for peace and social progress.

Gus Hall said friendship of the peoples is the foundation of detente, of the establishment of mutual understanding among countries. Friendship between the American and Soviet peoples assumes special significance now. It must overcome vast difficulties, the big lie that is being spread in the United States about the Soviet Union, must overcome the policy of the reactionary circles of the USA.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party Jorge del Prado, accepting the reward, stressed that his entire activity in the ranks of the Peruvian Communist Party, just as the entire struggle of the party is inspired by the immortal ideas of Lenin, the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution. "The very nature of this Soviet Order obliges me to redouble the struggle for the strengthening of friendship between our countries," he stressed.

The General Secretary of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco 'Ali Yata said, when accepting the reward [as received] that the Moroccan communists have been upholding for 40 years now the friendship between the Moroccan people and the Soviet people. "One of the characteristic features of our party is that in any conditions it has always been siding with the USSR since we know that Morocco, just as many other countries, achieved national independence, above all, due to the policy of the land of soviets," 'Ali Yata said.

TU Officials Meet

LD271726 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Friendly Meeting at Central Council of Trade Unions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--The Secretariat of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR has held a meeting with the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions and trade union leaders of a number of countries from all continents who are on delegations of fraternal parties attending the 26th CPSU Congress.

Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions Sandor Gaspar, acting General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakaria, other comrades, who spoke at the meeting, highly appraised the report of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, as a historical document for the whole of the world working class movement. They pointed out that the work of the 26th CPSU Congress made an important contribution to the development of the cause of proletarian internationalism, of international workers' solidarity. In speeches it has been emphasised that the congress is a new demonstration of the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union which meets the fundamental interests of all working people of our planet.

Aleskey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR, spoke at the meeting.

Marchuk News Conference

LD041035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 7

[TASS report: "Achievements and Plans"]

[Text] Meetings between journalists and delegates and foreign guests of the 26th party congress in the press center of the CPSU's highest forum have become a good tradition.

On 28 February congress delegates representing the Krasnoyarskiy Kray party organization spoke at a press conference.

Correspondents heard with interest the statement by the leader of the delegation--P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom.

On the same day, G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, spoke here. Giving specific examples, he commented on the most important ideas and trends in the sphere of the economy and scientific and technical progress, which are profoundly reflected in the party Central Committee's report to the congress delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also in the report of N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

COMPARISON OF KANIA 25 FEB VOLGOGRAD SPEECH

A comparison of the item entitled "Activities, Comments of Delegates Reported" and subtitled "Kania Volgograd Speech," published on page P 5, 26th CPSU Congress section of the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the text of the speech of PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania delivered at the 25 February Polish-Soviet friendship rally in Volgograd and published by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 26 February on page 3 reveals the following variations:

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI changes paragraph two, lines two to the end of the paragraph on page P 5 to read "...Marxist-Leninist ideological essence. Both the congress report and the congress discussion supply a penetrating assessment of the basic problems of the present times and define new areas of communist construction in the Soviet Union, of strengthening the socialist community and of the struggle for peace."

On page P 6, paragraph five, line seven, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reads "...at Lenino, Darnica, on the Bug..."

On page P 6, last paragraph, line one, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI supplies the following: "Here in Volgograd we return in our grateful memories to those days..."

COMPARISON OF 27 FEB SPEECH BY PCI'S PAJETTA

L'UNITA Version

A comparison of the item entitled "Activities, Comments of Delegates Reported" and subtitled "Speech by PCI's Pajetta," published on page P 16, 26th CPSU Congress section of the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the text of the speech of Giancarlo Pajetta delivered 27 February in the Hall of Columns of Trade Union House, and published by Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 28 February on pages 1 and 18 reveals the following variations:

In the penultimate line of the first paragraph on page P 17, L'UNITA omits the word "precise" to make the phrase read: "...creating conditions which made..."; in the same line L'UNITA omits "Third" to make read: "...countries of the world scene."

The first line of the fourth paragraph on page P 17 in L'UNITA is changed to read: "Though there are differences and even divergences between our parties on major issues, we think that debate...."

L'UNITA changes the last three lines of the third paragraph on page P 17 to read: "...the democratic process, through cooperation and dialogue with the other parties--cooperation and dialogue which we consider to be essential...."

L'UNITA changes the fourth line of the seventh paragraph on page P 17 to read: "...of the Madrid discussions, the decision to...."

The last line of the first paragraph on page P 18 L'UNITA changes to read: "...Afghan people to determine their own future."

L'UNITA changes line seven of the third paragraph on page P 18 to read: "...we consider indispensable that they work for the objectives of peace and...."

On the same page L'UNITA changes the fourth paragraph to read from line three: "...the same time the criticism and self-criticism of the Polish communists...."

The last line of the seventh paragraph on that page reads: "...peoples, development, socialism."

PRAVDA Version

A comparison of the item entitled "Activities, Comments of Delegates Reported" and subtitled "Speech by PCI's Pajetta," published on page P 16, 26th CPSU Congress section of the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the text of the speech of Giancarlo Pajetta delivered 27 February in the Hall of Columns of Trade Union House and published by PRAVDA in Russian on 2 March on page 4 reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the introductory passage, first paragraph on page 16 and begins: "Dear comrades...."

In the first line of the third paragraph on page P 17 PRAVDA reads: "Our greetings to the congress are the greetings..."

In the fourth line of the seventh paragraph on page P 17 PRAVDA reads: "...of the Madrid meeting, the decision to..."

On page P 18, first paragraph, penultimate and last lines, PRAVDA reads: "...of that country and the right of..."

PRAVDA changes the penultimate and last lines of paragraph three on page P 18 to read: "...we consider indispensable their struggle for peace and cooperation in full respect..."

In paragraph four, lines three, four, and five on page P 18 PRAVDA reads: "...at the same time the criticism and self-criticism carried out by Polish communists themselves must lead to..."

In the last line of paragraph seven on page P 18 PRAVDA substitutes the word "socialism" for "progress."

GORBACHEV RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

LD031609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

For great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on his 50th birthday, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is awarded the Order of Lenin.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 28 February 1981

KIRGIZ PARTY CHIEF ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

LD030933 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by T. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, reprinted from UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA 17 February 1981: "Mighty Means of Communist Education"]

[Text] The main, basic determinant of the content of the activity of Lenin's party and the entire Soviet people in the precongress period is active, purposeful work for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. The great political and labor enthusaism, broad scope of precongress socialist competition and nationwide discussion and unanimous approval of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress demonstrate with tremendous force the inexhuastible potential of the Soviet system and the international cohesion of our society. The significance of the Russian language--the language of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples--is hard to overestimate in the advance toward communism and in the solution of a broad range of large-scale economic, social and educational problems.

"Under the conditions of developed socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, "when our country's economy has become a unified national economic complex and a new historical community--the Soviet people--has emerged, the role of the Russian language grows objectively as the language of inter-nation [mezhnatsionalnoye] communication in building communism and molding the new man."

In Soviet Kirgizia representatives of over 80 nationalities are living in a single friendly family, communicating among themselves in the Russian language and successfully resolving the tasks of communist creation by their joint labor. And if we have today in the republic a large national detachment of the Soviet working class which, mastering the most complex modern technology and working equipment, is working successfully in all sectors of industry, and if fundamental social changes have taken place in the Kirgiz countryside so that the main figure has become the machine operator or arable farmer or stockman knowing how to use agricultural science and equipment, and if a national Soviet intelligentsia has taken shape in the republic and about 270,000 specialists with higher and secondary education are working in various sectors of the national economy, science and culture, then we see behind all these achievements the beneficial influence of the Russian language. Each of us is profoundly aware that it is an irreplaceable means of gaining access to the spiritual values of our own world culture and the achievements of scientific and technical progress and of taking a more active part in production and public life and the administration of state affairs.

That is why the mass desire to master the Russian language has become a nationwide phenomenon in our country, an objective natural law of our life. As a result the number of people from the indigenous population who are fluent in Russian is steadily growing in our republic, as it is throughout the country. As the results of the 1979 all-union population census showed, in the republic 29.4 percent of Kirgiz people, that is almost one in every three, regards Russian as his second native language or is fluent in it.

The indigenous population's interest in the Russian language today is not only broader than ever but also deeper. It is indicative that the parents of pupils at national schools persistently raise the question of improving Russian langugage teaching and creating conditions for highly effective study.

In this connection the Kirgiz party organization attaches great significance to questions of the study and teaching of the Russian language, above all in national schools, and directs teacher cadres and the people's education organs toward the all-round improvement of the efficiency and quality of work in this sphere.

In recent years the Kirgiz CP Central Committee has elaborated and is implementing a complex of specific measures for the further improvement of the study and teaching of the Russian language and the galvanization of its propaganda among the republic's population. Here is just one example. In 1979 the republic party organization's tasks in this important sphere were discussed at a party aktiv meeting. These questions were also examined at party committee plenums and party aktiv meetings in all the republic's oblasts and rayons. Specific measures for improving Russian language teaching have been discussed with interest in teachers' collectives at national schools and at open party meetings and teachers' councils.

All the businesslike proposals and specific measures which were elaborated were attentively studied and generalized in party committees and their fulfillment has been strictly monitored. This work is being carried out particularly persistently in a number of rayons in Narynskaya and Oshskaya Oblasts where the natural Russian-speaking environment is underdeveloped by virtue of the scarcity of the Russian population.

It should be noted that the fulfillment of the measures envisaged in the decisions of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, obkoms and raykoms and party organizations on the improvement of Russian language teaching in educational establishments has made it possible to considerably improve the standard of this work and to achieve obvious successes in students' Russian language training.

A harmonious system of various forms of Russian language teaching has taken shape and is developing in our republic and considerable experience has been accumulated in this respect. It is now being studied by over 550,000 students in all 1,060 national schools. Over 10 years ago our republic was one of the first in the country to embark, at parents' request, on the initial teaching of spoken Russian to preschool-age children. A program, a colorful "ABC" textbook, an anthology of games and other aides were developed for them. There are now 38,000 children of 22 nationalities studying colloquial Russian in 1,356 preparatory classes. Practice has shown that all graduates of preparatory classes subsequently study successfully in schools where subjects are taught in Russian without losing their firm knowledge of their native language. Aware that all children's subsequent Russian language training depends largely on the activity of the preparatory classes, party and soviet organs and public education organs are taking steps to expand the network of these classes and improve their work.

Schools with parallel teaching languages and with a spoken Russian environment throughout the school have been widely developed. Incidentally, our republic is the initiator of this undertaking. Every fourth pupil now studies in such schools. In them the most favorable conditions are created for study of the Russian language and for international education. It is no accident that in our republic such schools are called schools of international friendship.

Classes for the in-depth study of the Russian language and literature, opened on the recommendation of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee in national schools and schools with parallel teaching languages, are accumulating experience which is interesting in both the practical and the teaching science respects. The goal is to improve the pupils' spoken Russian, improve their general educational training and steer them toward entering pedagical VUZes to specialize as "a teacher of Russian language and literature in a national school."

Schools in which individual subects are taught in Russian alongside the study of the native language are enjoying wide popularity as a result of the vital interest of Kirgiz and other non-Russian sections of the republic's population knowing the Russian language to perfection and as a result of its effective propaganda. About 100,000 children of Kirgiz nationality are studying in such schools. Many secondary schools with Russian as their teaching language where 90-95 percent of pupils are children of non-Russian nationalities function in the republic's remote mountain regions. At the second secondary school in Atbashinskiy Rayon, for over 10 years now Kirgiz children, who comprise almost the entire contingent of pupils, have been taught in the Russian language from the preparatory grade to the finishing grade.

In accordance with the Kirgiz CP Central Committee decision, serious efforts have been made to strengthen the material teaching base for teaching Russian language and literature. In many secondary schools and the majority of eight-grade schools relevant study rooms have been created, equipped with the necessary visual training aides, educational materials and technical teaching aids. The task of supplying all national schools over the next 2-3 years with language laboratory apparatus for Russian language and literature rooms is being successfully resolved.

Scientific and scientific-method work in this sphere help to improve the quality of Russian language teaching in national schools. About 30 textbooks and teaching aids for Russian language and literature have been prepared in recent years through the efforts of Russian scholars and practical teachers. On their basis standard textbooks for the national schools have been created. The journal RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KIRGIZSKOY SHKOLE has begun to play a more effective role in establishing scientific methods.

Scientific research into problems of bilingualism, the study of the natural laws of the beneficial influence of the Russian language on the development and enrichment of the Kirgiz literary language, the role of the Russian language as a means of inter-nation communication in resolving tasks of communist building, and the elaboration of the scientific bases for teaching Russian language and literature in national schools serve the further improvement of the study and teaching of the Russian language.

Success in studying the Russian language depends to an enormous degree on the teacher's training and skill. In our republic there are many real experts among Russian language teachers. Zeynep Karabekova, a teacher at Panfilovskiy Rayon's Susamyr secondary school and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, has been teaching stockmen's children for over 20 years now. In reply to voters' questions as to why she became a Russian language teacher she replied: "The Russian language opened up for us Kirgiz people the highway to knowledge, to the heights of world culture and became our second language, a native language. And I am happy to teach Kirgiz children this powerful, beautiful, rich language."

The republic's party and soviet organs are carrying out extensive measures to provide schools, particularly rural schools, and vocational and technical colleges with highly qualified Russian language and literature teacher cadres. And whereas in 1973 some 68 percent of Russian language and literature teachers in language schools had higher education, the figure is now 82 percent.

Today Russian language and literature teachers are trained in four teachers' higher educational establishments and universities and in five secondary specialized educational establishments. RSFSR VUZes render great assistance in training them for our republic.

The opening of the Russian Language and Literature Teachers Institute in Frunze in 1979 was a major event in the republic's life. Its creation will help not only to resolve questions of training highly qualified teacher cadres for national schools but will also exert a great influence on the further expansion of scientific and methodological research into Russian language and literature and the improvement of all work on the study of all subjects in the republic's higher educational establishments.

Alongside the expansion of the training of Russian language specialists, their qualifications are also being improved. To this end, for instance, on the recommendation of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, as of 1981 courses have been organized under the republic's teacher training VUZes for improving qualifications of Russian language teachers in national schools while a relevant department for higher and secondary specialized educational establishment teachers has been organized under the Kirgiz University. In teachers training VUZes serious attention is being paid to ensuring that the future teachers master in depth the specific features of teaching Russian language and literature in national schools. For this, special methodological courses and seminars have been developed and are operating and students carry out scientific research work in this direction and undergo training practice and on the job training in national schools.

Together with organized forms of teachers' training a tremendous role in studying the Russian language in our republic is played by the mass information media--the radio, press and television--and by the self-education of young people and adults and the expansion of the network of courses and circles. For instance, in individual rayons where the draftee leaves school with a poor knowledge of the Russian language, 3-month courses are created for the study of the Russian language on the basis of general education schools and secondary vocational and technical colleges. As practice shows, these courses make it possible to reduce the number of draftees with a poor knowledge of the Russian language.

The broad propaganda of the Russian language and its role in our soicety's life is conducted through various channels in the republic. This is assisted by varied extracurricular and extramural activities. The network of clubs, courses and circles in educational establishments is expanding, and open competitions, Russian language days, teachers' conferences, the production of wall newspapers and oral magazines in the Russian language and so forth are organized.

I should like to describe in more detail the "Russian Language--The Language of Peace and Friendship" festivals. Each festival, and five have already taken place in the republic, becomes a graphic demonstration of schoolchildren's successes in mastering the Russian language and a unique survey of the teacher collectives' achievements in improving its study and teaching. But the festivals' main task is to enhance the students' interest in the great Russian language and to help teachers in the search for the most effective forms of developing the students' skills in the spoken language and imrpving extracurricular work and international education.

Workers and kolkhoz members, figures active in science and art, teachers, national economy specialists, journalists and party and soviet organ workers take an extensive part in propaganda of the Russian language through the mass media.

This shows a profound awareness of the fact that propaganda of the Russian language is the honorable duty and noble task of every aware representative of the non-Russian nations and ethnic groups. In the pages of the periodical press and on radio and television they reveal the underlying processes of the Russian language's beneficial influence on the socioeconomic and cultural progress of the Soviet nations and nationalities and the further consolidation of their fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation. For instance, in the past few years alone the republican newspaper SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN has published over 300 articles, sketches, reports and major features under the rubric "The Russian Language Is Our Second Native Language." This newspaper's experience has been approved by the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau and has been widely disseminated in our republic.

In brief, much has been done. The recent 17th Kirgiz CP Congress unanimously approved the measures which the republic's party and Soviet organs and public education organs are taking to satisfy the working people's ever increasing desire to master the Russian language to perfection. But the successes cannot conceal the substantial shortcomings existing in our republic. They are leading to the point where individual schools, particularly in remote regions of the republic, are failing to ensure that pupils receive training enabling them to speak Russian fluently and to make free use of Russian political and scientific literature and fiction. This is giving rise to just complaints from parents and the public. There are many reasons for this. But the main one lies in pedagogical shortcomings in some teachers, their low methodological standard and poor vocational training.

There are defects in training teachers in teacher training establishments; the improvement of their qualifications in refresher course institutes is not always organized efficiently enough. The teachers expect considerably more assistance from scientific research institutions.

The elimination of shortcomings requires even greater efforts on the part of party, Soviet and public education organs, methodological centers, scientific institutions, VUZes and schools. That is why the Kirgiz CP Central Committee report to the 17th congress stressed the need for the constant improvement of the organization of Russian language teaching in all types of educational establishments. It is a matter of ensuring that every national school graduate is fluent in Russian as well as his native language.

EDITORIAL VIEWS TASKS ARISING FROM CPSU CONGRESS

LD030955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Course of Peace and Creativity"]

[Excerpt] The congress delegates and all Soviet people unanimously approve the broad program for further increasing the people's well-being advanced by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the eighties. It encompasses the improvement of all aspects of the Soviet people's life--consumption and housing, culture and leisure, working and living conditions. The task of improving supplies of food and also industrial consumer goods is being brought to the fore. It has been deemed necessary to elaborate a special food program designed to ensure a considerable increase in the production of agricultural produce, bring agriculture closer to the sectors concerned with storing and processing produce and the trade system and resolve the task of uninterrupted supplies of products to the population in the shortest time possible.

The basis of the food program is the further boosting of agriculture. The main avenues of future work in this sector were outlined by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. They retain their force. The primary task is to step up production of those types of agricultural produce shortages which are causing especially tangible interruptions in supply. It is primarily a question of meat and other livestock products. During the 5-year period it is planned to increase meat production by more than 3 million tons to reach 18.2 million tons a year in 1985.

The CPSU Central Committee appeals to party organizations of republics, krays and oblasts, to rayon party organizations and to all rural workers: Livestock raising is a shock front today. There is no doubt that the appeal will meet with the liveliest response in the countryside and that agricultural workers will display the maximum persistence, initiative and versatility and will make use of all reserves and opportunities in order to not only fulfill but also substantially exceed the projected plans. All the preconditions for this exist. The state will continue to allocate major financial and material resources to the countryside and continue the systematic transfer of the sector onto an industrial footing. A distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties is that the center of gravity is now shifting to the return on capital investments, the growth of agricultural productivity and the deepening and improvement of its links with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The solution of economic problems, the congress stressed, and the use of the resources at the country's disposal depend to a large extent on the standard of leadership of the national economy and the quality of planning and management. In contemporary conditions the significance of discipline and personal responsibility of economic, soviet and party leaders for the matter in hand and their responsibility to party and people is growing many times over.

ACADEMICIAN URGES IMPROVED UZBEK COTTON FARMING

LD030851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by A. Imamaliyev, academician of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Cotton Farming: "The Irrigated Field: Problems and Opinions"]

[Text] Tashkent--From time immemorial the peoples of Central Asia have had a saying: "Put a staff in irrigated ground and a tree will grow." This was the figurative way the ancient peasants spoke of the mighty power of irrigated land. Indeed, in the conditions of Central Asia, where almost all year round the fields are warmed by the generous rays of the sun, the ground is capable of giving birth more than once. In other words in a year several harvests of various crops can be grown from it.

The chief place belongs to cotton. Given sufficient water and observance of agrotechnics, this crop produces stable high yields here. That is why its cultivation on irrigated land in Central Asia is highly profitable. The country needs an increase in harvests of "white gold." How then can we increase production of cotton?

The farmers of Uzbekistan are doing a great deal to provide the country with more of the valuable raw material. From year to year and from one 5-year plan to the next they increase harvests. Last year they passed the 6 million mark--the country received 6,237,000 tons of raw cotton from the republic's farms.

On what basis did they manage to rise to such heights? The successful implementation of the long-term program for reclaiming land had the prime effect. In the last decade alone in the republic about 0.5 million ha of new land annually was brought into use. Irrigation systems are being installed. But by itself this land would not produce the required output without the golden hands of the masters of high yields, modern equipment, the use of fertilizers and other chemical agents and the introduction of advanced scientific methods, in short, without production intensification and the improvement of farming standards. If Uzbekistan obtained over 33 quintals of cotton from every hectare last season this was the direct result of measures to intensify agricultural production. As the draft "Basic Guidelines" for the economic and social development of the country envisage, cotton growing will continue to develop by this method in the future too.

However, first, we should not rule out other possibilities for increasing cotton production and, second, it is necessary to solve more actively a number of problems inhibiting the development of the sector. I am referring primarily to the imbalance between the accelerated opening up of new areas and reserves of irrigation water. According to specialists' calculations, after 1985 the very limited water resources of Central Asia will not be capable of providing the necessary moisture for the areas which will be brought into agricultural use. Yet there are huge land reserves in this region. In the Aral Sea Basin alone there are tens of millions of hectares of land. With sufficient water, they will produce high and stable yields in the skillful hands of the farmers here. This means the country will receive more cotton, grain, vegetables, fruit and other crops.

The solution of this important national economic problem could be helped by speeding up the preparatory work for diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan. And this is not the only worthwhile objective of carrying out such a necessary and important plan. Even today the shortage of irrigation water on land which has been opened up is the cause of a considerable shortfall in the harvests of various agricultural crops. For example, because of this in Syrdarinskaya and Dzhizakskaya Oblasts farmers have been forced to stop irrigation prematurely and instances of crops drying up and yields declining have become more frequent.

It is quite clear that Siberian water will not come to the fields of Central Asia immediately. In these conditions it is important to find a way out of the situation on the basis of local moisture resources and to utilize this moisture with maximum thrift. Every drop must be cherished like a nugget of gold. What is necessary for this? Primarily proprietorial attitude to matters: It would be possible to avoid or at least considerably reduce water losses if canals were concreted on a broader scale, water seepage reduced, and the irrigation network repaired expeditiously and always kept in good condition. Such measures would greatly increase the water utilization ratio. Correct capital planning of fields and consideration of the relief and special features of the soil are also of great significance here.

In Uzbekistan over hald the land is now highly or moderately saline. The absence of a good operational distribution and drainage system in such areas means that cotton harvests are considerably lower and the quality of the raw cotton is poorer.

Without radical capital amelioration of saline land it is difficult to hope for high output. In this respect the example of Khorezmskaya Oblast is highly indicative--a fair proportion of the fields have been exhausted because of excess harmful substances. But now in recent years model distribution and drainage systems have been created here and with their help the level of subsoil waters has dropped and the soil has been saved from the pernicious action of salts. The fruits of this "doctoring" are very evident today: Every hectare produces 50-60 quintals of raw cotton. Throughout the oblast as a whole over 42 quintals of cotton are obtained from every hectare.

At the same time 1.5 million ha of land in Central Asia are still awaiting improvement. This will provide an extra annual harvest of over 500,000 tons of raw cotton and will promote higher fiber quality. It goes without saying that capital irrigation work requires considerable funds and the allocation of appropriate equipment. But practice convinces that the expenditure is recouped with interest.

When applying fertilizers the optimum correlation of the various types is far from always maintained. Science and advanced practice has proved that for normal plant growth and high cotton yields phosphorus must be applied in a proportion of 1:1 or at least 1:0.8 with nitrogen. But these proportions are not observed by any cotton-growing republic. In Uzbekistan, for instance, the proportion is 1:0.6. The reason for this is the undersupply by industry of nitrogenous fertilizers. Few trace fertilizers are being produced--copper, zinc and molybdenum--although their use has long since been confirmed as advisable.

Nor is it possible to increase soil fertility without considering organic content. At the all-union agronomic conference held at the end of last year, it was noted that in many regions of the country a considerable crop in the organic content of the soil is being observed. According to scientists, in cotton-growing areas in the last five decades the humus content has fallen by one-third and the yield is maintained primarily on the basis of the application of high doses of mineral fertilizers. This may affect the fiber quality since mineral fertilizers only contain certain elements: nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sometimes zinc and copper. For normal plant growth and development a considerably greater range of nutrients is necessary. This can only be supplied by the application of organic fertilizers.

The farmers have one more powerful ally--correct crop rotation; with the help of this, the topsoil is also improving. One of the main crops in the crop rotation system is alfalfa. In 3 years it builds up about 600 kilograms of biological nitrogen per hectare, which is more valuable than the nitrogen from mineral fertilizers. Repeated experiments have shown that well-planned crop rotation promotes 7-10 quintal increase in cotton yields.

Leading farms in Uzbekistan and other republics attach paramount importance to the system of alternating different agricultural crops--the trusty method of wise farming. However this requirement is often violated, for example, in the Fergana Valley cotton is sown on almost 80 percent of the sowing area. The farms here are faced with the task of finding as rapidly as possible land reserves for the full introduction of cotton-alfalfa crop rotation. Otherwise there is a threat of an outbreak of wilt--one of the most dangerous cotton diseases. It seems agricultural organs must think about redistribution of crops so that in all areas of the cotton-growing republics it is possible to master scientifically based cotton-alfalfa crop rotation in the next few years.

The achievements in the sphere of irrigated farming in our country are indisputable, but they must be consolidated and increased. For this it is important to continue to carry out broad scientific research in developing new and more progressive methods of cultivating crops, mechanization and chemical treatment, selection and seed-growing.

Life demands the utmost striving to introduce scientific acheivements into practice as rapidly as possible and to strengthen the alliance between scientists and producers. In this respect it is important to aim more boldly to create science-and-production and scientific academic associations. Thus it would be expedient to organize a science-and-production association for cotton-growing on the basis of existing research establishments, VUZes, design bureaus and experiemental farms in the sector. This would help not only to solve more rapidly topical problems of science and production but also to accelerate the introduction of innovations and to improve the training of highly skilled specialists for modern farming.

RASULOV DECORATED FOR COTTON HARVEST SUCCESSES

LD021449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed report under the general headline: "5-Year Plan Heroes"]

[Excerpt] For outstanding successes achieved in the production and sale to the state by the Tadzhik SSR in 1980 of over 1 million tons of cotton and the overfulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan plans in general for the procurement of cotton and other agricultural products the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor along with the Order of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle gold medal to:

Dzhabar Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzh CP Central Committee.